

Prague Is Calm on Anniversary Of Invasion by Warsaw Pact Troops

PRAGUE, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—The second anniversary of the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, a potentially explosive day, passed without incident today, as the citizens of Prague ignored a call for passive resistance to the regime.

An anonymous appeal by liberals for a boycott of shops, cinemas and restaurants went unheeded by the majority of the population. There was no repetition of last year's violence, in which five persons were killed, and not even any tooting of car horns at noon to protest the 1968 invasion.

Prague, to the surprise and re-

lief of the country's leaders and most of its citizens, was calm—and this was undoubtedly hailed by officials here as a striking victory for the "normalization process" that began when Warsaw Pact troops invaded the country on Aug. 21, 1968.

Gustav Husak, the authoritarian first secretary of the Communist party, will now be able to tell the Soviet Union and hard-line Communists here that his policy of re-enforcement plus reconciliation has been correct.

As the same time, it will be difficult for the official propaganda machine to maintain, as it has for

18 months, that there is still a real threat from the reformers. The only two incidents known to have occurred on the anniversary involved a group of three young East Germans, one of them a Roman Catholic priest, who had come here specially for the anniversary.

Shortly after midnight they tried to place flowers on the statue of King Wenceslas in Wenceslas Square, but were ordered away by police. This morning police detained them after they arranged flowers and candles on the grave of Jan Palach, the 21-year-old Czech student who burned himself to death in January, 1969, to protest the 1968 invasion and its consequences.

Eugene Kramer, the Associated Press correspondent in Prague, was detained by police for 75 minutes after he witnessed the arrest of the three East Germans. Plainclothes police released him after telling him it would be in his own interest if he stayed away from the Palach grave.

The fate of the East Germans, and two Italians who had accompanied them, was not known. Perhaps in response to the appeal for a boycott of shops, many stores appeared to be doing less business than usual this morning.

But as the day wore on, the shops were filled with customers. Restaurants were full during the lunch hour and three central cinemas were fully booked for tonight by early afternoon.

Late in the afternoon, most people began leaving for weekends in the country, which made the reformers' call for a voluntary 7 p.m. curfew almost meaningless. As Communists have pointed out, Prague streets are generally deserted on Friday evenings in summer.

Asked why the citizens of Prague, so militant last year, were showing no signs of resistance or resentment this year, one Czech said: "They know it will do no good. All we can really do is wait."

The lack of public response to the boycott appeal could also be interpreted as evidence that these days the political and ideological struggle between the left wing and the right wing is being waged over the heads of the overwhelming majority of the population.

The Communist party newspaper Rudé Právo today called the Warsaw Pact decision to invade the country a wise one, and endorsed the "Brezhnev doctrine," which holds that Communist countries have a duty to protect the gains of socialism in any other Communist state.

Mr. Von Wechmar pointed out that the last top-level meeting of the Warsaw Pact powers, held in Moscow in December, 1969, had dealt largely with German affairs in the wake of the Brandt government's assumption of power. He drew a comparison between the two meetings by saying:

"The communiqué issued yesterday avoids any criticism of West Germany. You will remember that the one issued last December was positive about the Brandt government but spoke of renegade forces still remaining in West Germany."

Mr. Von Wechmar also pointed to a section of the Warsaw Pact communiqué referring to the treaty's potential for "improving the climate in Europe" and said: "The government hopes that the reference to improving the climate in Europe indicates that a satisfactory solution will be found to the problem of Berlin."

Mr. Brandt has pledged that he will not submit the treaty to the West German parliament for ratification until the Russians make concessions affirming that a tie exists between West Germany and West Berlin.

In addition, Mr. Von Wechmar cited another reference in the communiqué that talked of "active interstate relations." This, he said, was a repetition of a phrase used by Mr. Brandt in his 20-point proposal for a special relationship between West Germany and East Germany.

The proposal, which Mr. Brandt advanced at his meeting with East German premier Willi Stoph at Kassel in May, was rejected by the East Germans, who countered with a demand for full diplomatic recognition.

Now, however, the movement by Bonn toward better relations with Moscow and other East bloc countries has caused some speculation in Bonn circles that the East Germans may be forced into a softening of their demand.



ALERT—A South Vietnamese infantryman keeps a sharp eye out from his position at Fire Base O'Reilly, in the hills near Hué. Besides a mortar, the soldier has two M-16 rifles ready in case of an attack.

Laird Backs Trial Amnesty For Drug Users in Military

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (WP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has approved a trial program of amnesty for soldiers who ask for help with drug problems and endorsed a call for new laws so that the curable drug user in the military can get the same type of help as a man discharged for alcoholism.

The proposals came from a Pentagon task force that also suggested a "quicker transition" to an all-volunteer force as a way to cut down on the number of actual or potential drug users in the military. Much of the present problem, it is felt, comes from conscripts who resent the military life, Vice Adm. William P. Mack, the task force chairman, said that despite "an alarming increase" in military drug abuse cases, "military preparedness is not endangered at this point."

He said "I have a feeling" that drugs did play a part in the alleged My Lai massacre, "but that's only my personal feeling. There is no official evidence."

The admiral, who was appearing before a Senate subcommittee, told an officer, exasperated chairman Thomas J. Dodd that there was no precise way to measure the extent of drug use in Vietnam.

Other witnesses before Sen. Dodd's committee have figured military users there at between 50 and 80 percent, but these frequently have been confined either just to the Army or to combat troops.

Sen. Dodd revealed yesterday what his aides claim to be the largest and most recent sampling of the situation. A study made by Dr. Norris Duncan Stanton, an Army captain, reportedly shows drug use among 46 percent of all U.S. forces in Vietnam.

Dangers Emphasized
Pentagon attorney Frank A. Bortomeo also testifying, lashed out at those who claim marijuana is not dangerous and who call for its legalized use. This, he believes, tends to signal its approval for use among young soldiers in Vietnam, where a particularly potent form of marijuana is freely available.

"Many people there actually undergo psychosis from its use," he said, "lasting several hours or days."

The panel report recommends that anyone caught or suspected of using marijuana be classified as "incapacitated for duty up to 12 to 36 hours." Last March, an army sergeant testified that members of his squad had smoked marijuana the night before going into My Lai.

Suggestions about an all-volunteer force basically reflect the panel's view that increased drug use has come with increased numbers of draftees in Vietnam, now judged to be about 40 percent of the force, and with fewer experienced noncommissioned officers in the field. Earlier in the

While Resigned to Fleet Cut

U.S. Navy Fights to Construct Its Fourth Nuclear Carrier

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (NYT).—The United States Navy, facing what it considers the most serious challenge to supremacy on the seas since the German and Japanese buildup before World War II, is fighting to build a fourth nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.

The carrier force is the main striking arm of the fleet, and the navy faces the probability that over the next two to three years the number of carriers, for the first time since the Korean War, will be reduced from 15 to 12.

While resigned to the reduction, the navy is arguing in the Pentagon and in Congress, and will soon take up the struggle in the National Security Council, that it should construct the fourth nuclear carrier, which has come under attack from opponents of military spending. The ship, referred to as CVAN-70 until a name is chosen, would put to sea in 1971 and would cost an estimated \$640 million.

The navy contends that the reduction makes the building of this fourth nuclear carrier imperative because of growing Soviet naval power. If the number of carriers is cut, those carriers left in the fleet should be modern ships capable of maintaining American superiority over the oceans, the navy says.

Third Carrier
The keel of the third nuclear carrier, the Dwight D. Eisenhower, was laid last Saturday at Newport News, Va.

In a speech at the ceremonies, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird praised the carrier as "an indispensable element of American sea power."

But because of tight budgeting and uncertainty within the Nixon administration over how it wants to structure the military forces to support its foreign policy, Mr. Laird has not yet approved the building of the fourth carrier.

He has asked Congress to authorize \$152 million in the budget for the current fiscal year 1971 for long-lead-time components, with a proviso that the money not be spent. The House Armed Services Committee has approved the funds, but the Senate committee has so far refused to do so without a firm decision from the administration.

The National Security Council is not expected to take up the question of carrier force levels until October, when it will attempt to resolve what future military requirements will be dictated by American foreign policy commitments in Europe and the Middle East and by reduced land

commitments in Asia under the so-called Nixon doctrine.

One of the documents that the council will consider is an overall naval strategy paper submitted to it earlier this summer by Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chief before he was promoted from chief of naval operations to chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

This strategy study is believed to argue forcefully for a modern fleet to meet the Soviet challenge and lower-level contingencies. Such a fleet would include a fourth nuclear carrier, and Adm. Moorer is expected to present the case for it within the council.

But the navy is worried that in the meantime the funds for the carrier may be stricken from this year's budget because of the administration's indecision.

U.S. congressional circles said yesterday that his discussions in Asia were certain to include the issue of U.S. financing of the Cambodian and Laotian governments.

But Sen. Dodd asked about other witnesses' reports that operators of such places were tipped in advance by Americans could flee. Mr. Bortomeo told the subcommittee he had "heard the same thing but I cannot indulge in rumors or guesses."

"You scare me," Sen. Dodd said. "I don't think you yet believe it is a serious problem."

"I repeat," Mr. Bortomeo said, "I do believe it is a very serious problem" and such things are "undoubtedly true—but I'm giving you hard, responsible statistics."

2 Cambodian Units Replaced After Repulsing Major Attack
PHNOM PENH, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Two Cambodian battalions, which bore the brunt yesterday of a major Communist onslaught near the Cambodian capital, were replaced by fresh troops today.

The area, some nine miles north-east of Phnom Penh, was quiet today. No fighting was reported. An estimated three Viet Cong and North Vietnamese battalions launched the attack early yesterday morning against Cambodian positions forming part of the capital's outer defensive ring on the east bank of the Mekong river.

A military spokesman said at least 500 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese were killed in the fighting near the village of Prek Tameak. Government losses were put at 19 killed and 124 wounded.

The spokesman said an attack last night on a government outpost directly opposite Phnom Penh, on the east bank of the Mekong, was an isolated incident.

He said the attack, opposite the riverbank royal palace and less than a mile from the center of the city, was carried out by a small Communist unit testing the capital's defenses.

In other Indo-Chinese fighting, American B-52 bombers continued to hammer North Vietnamese positions near the Laotian border today as the U.S. military command in Saigon reported a fall in battlefield activity.

About 30 of the giant planes are believed to have dropped 900 tons of bombs in the past 24 hours in six missions to the far northwest of South Vietnam.

The raids were apparently in support of South Vietnamese troops, but the spokesman said a string of artillery bases in the mountains close to the Laos border, who have recently come under North Vietnamese pressure.

No ground fighting was reported today around the bases, although the South Vietnamese command said a unit near Fire Support Base O'Reilly was hit with 60 mortar rounds in two attacks last night. No casualties were reported.

No major ground actions involving Americans were reported anywhere in South Vietnam in the 24 hours to mid-afternoon today.

Palestinians Report Raids Inside Israel

Fatah Says Rockets Cause Enemy Deaths

AMMAN, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Liberal guerrillas said today they inflicted losses of life and property on the Israeli army in attacks in the central and eastern Jordan Valley and Lebanese border.

A spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the guerrilla coordinating group, said Fatah units shelled Israeli settlements of Al Manshieh near the Lebanese border, heavy artillery last night.

Fatah guerrillas also shelled Israeli troops south of the Jordan last night, destroying a vehicle and killing all its occupants, the spokesman said.

He said a joint el-Fatah and Popular Front Liberation Force unit inflicted a barrage of rockets against an Israeli column of vehicles near Umm Soda, the central Jordan Valley, killing in several vehicles and an unknown number of Israelis being killed or wounded.

He said another Israeli truck was destroyed this morning in Wadi Araba, south of the Sea of Galilee.

Reuters reported from Tel Aviv that one Israeli soldier was killed and another wounded in separate incidents along the Lebanese border today, and a single shot was fired at Israeli positions along the Canal.

A military spokesman said a soldier died when his vehicle was hit by fire from a home-made bazooka in the Birzeit area; a Palestinian was killed.

The quiet along the Suez Canal—the 14th day of the Mideast cease-fire—was broken early today when an Egyptian shell crossed the waterway. It caused no casualties, officials said.

Reconnaissance Flight
AMMAN, Jordan, Aug. 21 (UPI).—An Israeli reconnaissance plane flew over Jordanian territory today, a Jordanian military spokesman announced.

In a communiqué broadcast by official Amman Radio, the spokesman said the Israeli plane flew at 11,000 m. (36,000 ft.) over an area of 30 miles southwest of Amman, in the region of al-Jadida. He said Jordanian aircraft intercepted the plane and forced it to flee.

Pentagon Denies Contract Change Aids Lockheed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The Department of Defense yesterday denied that the U.S. Air Force rewrote its contract for the C-141 plane in such a way that the C-141 would be replaced by Lockheed's C-141.

A department statement said supplemental reprogramming agreements were made but denied any secret increase in the amount paid the manufacturer.

A Washington Post story early yesterday said the contract, signed in October, 1965, was changed to benefit Lockheed on Jan. 11, 1969, during the final week of the Nixon administration. The story described the change as "hitherto revealed."

"Any allegation that a contract change covering the C-141 has been previously undisclosed is false," the department said, "and that the pricing formula had been addressed to Congress. The contract documents themselves have been made available to anyone asked to see them."

The department said "supplemental agreement 235" in January 1969, concerned advance buys of aircraft, but "the word change" was wrong, the amount of the change, which Lockheed would be entitled under the reprogramming

NATO Atlantic Skipper
BRUSSELS, Aug. 21 (AP).—The Defense Planning Committee of the North Atlantic Council today pointed Vice Adm. Charles Duncan, U.S. Navy, as Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, effective Oct. 1, to succeed Lt. Ephraim F. Holmes.

WEATHER

	° F	° C	Remarks
ALABAMA	77	25	Unstable
ALASKA	57	14	Partly clear
ARIZONA	77	25	Partly clear
ARKANSAS	77	25	Partly clear
CALIFORNIA	77	25	Partly clear
COLORADO	77	25	Partly clear
CONNECTICUT	77	25	Partly clear
DELAWARE	77	25	Partly clear
FLORIDA	77	25	Partly clear
GEORGIA	77	25	Partly clear
ILLINOIS	77	25	Partly clear
INDIANA	77	25	Partly clear
IOWA	77	25	Partly clear
KANSAS	77	25	Partly clear
KENTUCKY	77	25	Partly clear
LOUISIANA	77	25	Partly clear
MAINE	77	25	Partly clear
MARYLAND	77	25	Partly clear
MASSACHUSETTS	77	25	Partly clear
MICHIGAN	77	25	Partly clear
MINNESOTA	77	25	Partly clear
MISSISSIPPI	77	25	Partly clear
MISSOURI	77	25	Partly clear
MONTANA	77	25	Partly clear
NEBRASKA	77	25	Partly clear
NEVADA	77	25	Partly clear
NEW HAMPSHIRE	77	25	Partly clear
NEW JERSEY	77	25	Partly clear
NEW MEXICO	77	25	Partly clear
NEW YORK	77	25	Partly clear
NORTH CAROLINA	77	25	Partly clear
NORTH DAKOTA	77	25	Partly clear
OHIO	77	25	Partly clear
OKLAHOMA	77	25	Partly clear
OREGON	77	25	Partly clear
PENNSYLVANIA	77	25	Partly clear
RHODE ISLAND	77	25	Partly clear
SOUTH CAROLINA	77	25	Partly clear
SOUTH DAKOTA	77	25	Partly clear
TENNESSEE	77	25	Partly clear
TEXAS	77	25	Partly clear
UTAH	77	25	Partly clear
Vermont	77	25	Partly clear
VIRGINIA	77	25	Partly clear
WASHINGTON	77	25	Partly clear
WEST VIRGINIA	77	25	Partly clear
WISCONSIN	77	25	Partly clear
WYOMING	77	25	Partly clear

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Vatican Limits Patron Saints To One Per Nation, Group

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—The Vatican today published new instructions on the veneration of saints in the Roman Catholic Church that included a controversial order that, in the future, every nation should have only one patron saint.

The new document follows the reform of the Roman Catholic calendar last year, in which Pope Paul VI provoked an outcry in many countries by removing about 300 saints from the calendar.

The order says that henceforth a nation, region, diocese, place, religious family or association shall be allowed only one patron saint. The order will not apply to present arrangements.

The secretary of the Vatican's Congregation for the Divine Cult, the Rev. Annibale Bugnini, wrote: "The multiplicity of patron saints does not always coincide with a more deeply felt piety."

In further liturgical instructions, the congregation says that the Old Testament may not be read in church during the Easter season.

The document also calls on national bishops' conferences to take a new look at rogation days and ember days, traditional days of fasting and solemn supplication.

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Cites Wall St. Failure

Agnew Turns His Fire On Democrats' O'Brien

By Carl Greenberg

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21.—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew last night blasted Democratic National Chairman Lawrence P. O'Brien for the collapse of a nationwide brokerage house that Mr. O'Brien headed.

The attack was made here before 800 guests at a \$600-a-plate fund-raising dinner for Sen. George Murphy's re-election campaign.

It brought an immediate response from Mr. O'Brien in Washington that Mr. Agnew's hatchet "has a dull blade."

Mr. Agnew, who landed Sen. Murphy, R., Calif., as a senator with an "outstanding record," also took on Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana as a Democrat who, like Mr. O'Brien, has been critical of the way the GOP has been spending money.

Reminding of his frequent criticism of the news media, Mr. Agnew told the dinner guests: "The real story in my speech tonight is the accomplishments of a great senator—George Murphy of California."

"However, you will probably not see much of that reported. Mr. O'Brien has probably been 'Agnewed' as Mansfield and O'Brien."

"So I guess I'll have to depend on you to carry the words to the California voters, ladies and gentlemen. The Murphy record is outstanding and worth repeating to your friends and associates."

Accused Nixon

The Vice-President said that Mr. O'Brien had accused President Nixon of having "set out to big business" after Mr. Nixon's address to the nation last June on the economy.

"Now, I trust that all of you know who this man O'Brien is," said Mr. Agnew. "He used to be postmaster general. He then left that government job to go to work for an investment house on Wall Street. In fact, he became the president of that investment house."

"Under his adroit management, the firm collapsed, and it is presently being liquidated. Isn't that a splendid credential for a man who would advise the President of his country on economics? And isn't that an interesting background for a man who would accuse President Nixon of setting out to big business?"

"I should not forget to note, however, that Mr. O'Brien did not stand around to see the final details of that brokerage house (McDonnell & Co.) that he had guided so clumsily. Mr. O'Brien was a shrewd and knowing man when he saw the end in sight. He hit and ran in his pants and ran."

Mr. O'Brien, noting Mr. Agnew's "punchy" personal attack, said of the brokerage firm that it was:

"One of many firms that was victim of the Nixon administration's disastrous economic policies—policies that have left Wall Street in deep recession. More than a dozen major Wall Street firms have been forced into liquidation during this year of the Nixon administration."

The Vice-President's blast followed by a few hours his appearance before Gov. Ronald Reagan's campaign advisory committee.

Mr. Agnew told about 200 top-ranking Republicans that he is going to Southeast Asia to let the people there know that "some of the things they see emanating from certain government circles in Washington do not represent the posture of this administration."

The United States, he said, "has no intention of running out," the Vietnamization program will work and "it may not be the message certain people in the government would like me to relay . . . but it is the message I have been directed to give those peoples by the President of the United States." This nation, he said, "must carry out its pledges 'forthrightly and without winking.'"

The visit here by Mr. Agnew on behalf of Sen. Murphy, who is engaged in a political life-death



Lawrence P. O'Brien

Democrats, CBS Urge FCC To Drop Ruling on TV Series

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (NYT).—The Democratic National Committee and the Columbia Broadcasting System appealed together to the Federal Communications Commission yesterday to reconsider its ruling that Republicans must have a chance to answer the Democrats' "Loyal Opposition" broadcast on CBS last month.

Lawrence F. O'Brien, the Democratic party chairman, told a news conference yesterday morning that the ruling was "a gross violation of the prime time to the Republicans" and would further aggravate the severe imbalance that currently exists between the two major political parties in terms of access to the public through radio and television.

CBS announced that it was suspending the "Loyal Opposition" programs, originally conceived as a series, while the FCC reconsiders its ruling. But Dr. Frank Stanton, president of CBS, also said that the network would go to court if necessary to preserve the "Loyal Opposition" idea as a means of balancing the President's extensive use of TV.

Mr. O'Brien charged that the FCC's ruling against paid advertisement of partisan issues, had effectively blocked the Democrats' access to the public.

Mr. O'Brien said that he was not at all consoled by the FCC's order requiring the networks to give prime-time exposure to spokesmen opposing the views that President Nixon espoused on the subject of Indochina in five broadcasts between last November and last June.

Mr. O'Brien interpreted the order as setting a 5-to-1 ratio between presidential and opposition broadcasts. In fact, the FCC opinion, published last Tuesday, said that the commission would avoid any

Nixon Aide Says Congress Seeks To Curb Press

DETROIT, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Herbert Klein, President Nixon's director of communications, says Congress, not the administration, poses an "immediate danger" to freedom of the press.

"Our policy, represented in the government today, is that the key to freedom is to retain a greater free press—a greater and vigorous free press that is free to criticize, free to report and free to interpret this very complex age in which we stand," Mr. Klein said yesterday at the 50th anniversary celebration of WWJ, one of the country's first radio stations.

Mr. Klein said he had heard "a lot of comment" about a supposed attempt by the administration to intimidate the news media, but he said he doubted the validity of such reports.

"I can only say that, as one who has answered reporters' questions, I haven't yet found a good reporter who has been intimidated by a government official," Mr. Klein said.

"The immediate danger is perhaps in some of the acts now being considered by the Congress," he added. He referred to a bill which would limit political campaign expenditures. If approved, he said, it "could set the pace for a trend which could lead to more limitations—in this case discriminatory against one industry, not against all on an equal basis."

Drugs Found in Tate Home, Police Official Tells Court

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21 (AP).—Marijuana, hashish and a hallucinatory drug were found in Sharon Tate's home and cocaine was found in the car of her former boyfriend after the actress and four others were slain at her mansion, a policeman said today.

Sgt. Michael McGann, homicide investigator called by the prosecution at the Tate murder trial, gave this result of a search of the premises after the killings in August, 1969:

Seventy-five grains of marijuana found in a living room cabinet; 30 grams of hashish, a variety of marijuana, found in a bedroom; ten capsules of a hallucinatory drug in the bedroom, and—in the car of victim Jay Sebring—a gram of cocaine, 2.9 grams of loose marijuana, some marijuana in a film can, and a two-inch marijuana cigarette butt on the floor.

Sgt. Sebring, a Hollywood hair stylist, was once engaged to the actress' wife of film director Roman Polanski.

Sgt. McGann took the stand after the judge in the case took a personal look at county jail conditions that Charles M. Manson has called barbaric.

Manson is on trial in the case with three women followers.

Sgt. McGann said the Tate home appeared not to have been ransacked, and money in plain view was not stolen. He said there was \$18 on a night stand, small amounts in purses and wallets and \$80 in a pocket of Mr. Sebring's jacket, hanging on a chair.

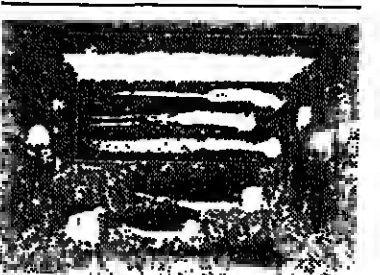
A star state witness at the trial, Linda Kasabian, has testified that one member of a group that went on a murder mission to the Tate home came out clutching \$70 and that one victim, coffee waitress Abigail Folger, tried to persuade the alleged killers to take money and spare the victims.

Sgt. McGann said Miss Folger's purse, found in a bedroom, contained \$9.40. He added that \$9 was found in the pocket of victim Steven Parent, killed in his car outside the house.

At a hearing on a Manson motion for an end to practices he alleges interfere with the preparation of his case, Superior Court

Plane Hijacked to Cuba

MIAMI, Aug. 21 (UPI).—A Delta Air Lines DC-9 returned to the United States early today from Cuba, where it was diverted by a Latin-American passenger who said that he had a bomb in his attaché case. The plane arrived at Miami at 2:45 a.m. after a 30-minute flight from Havana. It was hijacked late last night.



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AFTER THE STORM—This is what a section of Lively, Ontario, looked like after hurricane-force winds ripped through it, killing ten and leaving thousands homeless.

Where 4 Students Died

FBI Finds No Sniper Fired At Kent State, Panel Is Told

KENT, Ohio, Aug. 21 (UPI).—An FBI report shows no evidence of sniper fire at Kent State University before four students were shot and killed by Ohio National Guard troops, a member of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest said today.

George V. Warren told the commission that the report on the May 4 shooting indicates the only shots fired were by troops called in after campus disturbances.

"The FBI conducted an intensive search for any evidence dealing with the possibility of the existence of a sniper, including an investigation around the firing line for non-military bullets," he said on the final day of the panel's three-day hearing at the university.

Only Guard Shots

"The evidence indicates that there was no person other than a Guardsman who discharged a firearm on May 4, 1970."

The Ohio National Guard contended after the shootings that guard men fired a volley after being shot at by a sniper.

Brig. Gen. Robert Canterbury, commander of the unit, testified yesterday that the Ohio Guard's investigation was also unable to prove that a sniper fired. Gen. Canterbury, who is also Ohio's assistant adjutant general, told the panel he questioned all officers "to determine who, if anyone, gave an order to fire. The answer was negative."

Mr. Warren said the bodies of the dead and wounded were found from 20 to 250 yards from the guard men who fired. He said the FBI report showed that one of those killed, William K. Schroeder of Lorain, Ohio, was 130 yards from the detachment, and the "evidence showed he was in a prone position and facing away from the firing line."

34 Injured

He said the report showed Jeffrey G. Miller of New York was 85 to 90 yards away, Allison D. Evans of Pittsburgh was 110 yards away, and Sandra I. Scheuer of Youngstown, Ohio, was 130 yards from the troops.

The report also showed 34 guardsmen were injured by stones and other missiles.

Mr. Warren also said an investigation by campus patrolmen showed that a 38 caliber revolver found at the scene was not fired and said a photograph on the roof of a nearby building has been cleared of any possible sniping charges.

There was a photograph on the roof of Taylor Hall at the time of the shootings, Mr. Warren said. "It is our information that this photographer had his camera mounted on a rifle stock which could have looked like a weapon. A subsequent investigation showed that he did not have a firearm."

Signal to Fire?

A Kent State freshman told the commission he saw a guard lieutenant give an apparent hand signal to fire at the time the four students were slain.

James C. Woodring Jr., 19, said the lieutenant, who had a pistol in his right hand, turned toward the troops, raised the gun in the air, then turned toward a crowd of students "and started to fire point-blank into the ground."

Mr. Woodring said the guards' shots occurred at the same time. He said he was standing beside Taylor Hall at the time but could not hear the lieutenant's words because of the noise.

9 Hurt When Airliner Runs Into Air Pocket

ROME, Aug. 21 (AP).—A Swissair jetliner hit an air pocket 25,000 feet over northern Italy today, injuring nine of the 69 passengers on board and splattering the others with food and drink.

Three passengers were injured badly enough to require hospital treatment after the Caravelle landed routinely at Rome. All three were Americans.

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A Racqueteer Gets Big 'Score'

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP, Mich., Aug. 21 (AP).—Dressed for tennis, a gunman held up a suburban branch of the Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit and escaped with \$3,000.

A teller told police the man, dressed in tennis whites, ordered her to fill a bag with money. He took it and fled, leaving a tennis ball behind.

Deputy Defense Chief Admits 'Mess' in Arms Procurement

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (WP).—"We have a real mess on our hands" in military procurement, Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard said last night in pledging reform.

The Pentagon's No. 2 administrator told the Armed Forces Management Association meeting in Los Angeles that "most" of the 113 recommendations made last month by a blue-ribbon study panel would be implemented.

Mr. Packard, at the same time, said that he had some reservations about the panel's recommendations dealing with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the appointment of three deputy secretaries of defense.

The blue-ribbon panel said that the Joint Chiefs should be taken out of the operational area and restricted to planning and advisory functions.

Chiefs Underrated

"The report greatly underrates the Joint Chiefs of Staff," Mr. Packard said, without specifying what he had in mind.

As for creating three additional deputy defense secretaries, "this gives me a problem. We do not want to create a structure that adds more top-level involvement in the working man's business," he said.

What he does want, Mr. Packard said, "is more decision-making at a lower level and less time-consuming."

\$54,000 Wage For UAL's 747 Pilots Reported

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP).—A contract reportedly providing guaranteed pay and salaries as high as \$54,000 a year for 747 Jumbo jet pilots of United Air Lines was ratified today by the master executive council of the Air Line Pilots Association.

Council Chairman W.E. Arsenault announced ALPA ratification of a tentative agreement reached a day earlier which includes "substantial gains and improvements." He gave no figures.

However, another ALPA spokesman said that a published report that Jumbo jet pilots draw \$54,000 a year is "pretty close."

FAA Fires 40 Controllers For Spring Airport Strike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—The Federal Aviation Administration has fired 40 air traffic controllers, and plans to fire a total of "less than 100" because of their part in last spring's strike, according to FAA administrator Jack Shaffer.

Mr. Shaffer told a National Press Club luncheon today the controllers have been "separated" because they violated federal laws prohibiting strikes against the government.

A spokesman for the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, which represented the striking controllers, said 40 men had been dismissed as of Tuesday.

Orders in the cities of New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Denver have prevented further dismissals, he said.

The PATCO spokesman said the dismissals have been concentrated in California and the Southwest.

PATCO now is part of the AFL-CIO. On June 15, it became affiliated with the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association. On July 29,

Policeman Shot Dead in Berkeley

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 21 (UPI).—A traffic patrolman was shot to death without warning yesterday on a darkened street—the third policeman ambushed and killed in the San Francisco Bay area in the last two months.

Police Chief Bruce R. Baker called the killing of Patrolman Ronald Tsukamoto, 28, the first police officer killed in Berkeley's history "an attack on society itself" by political radicals.

Patrolman Tsukamoto was shot in the head about 1 a.m. by a tall black man who then ran across the street and sped away in a car, chief Baker said.

AEC Denies Peril From Plutonium Tests in Nevada

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Contamination of soil at the U.S. nuclear test site in Nevada by plutonium is no cause for concern, an Atomic Energy Commission spokesman said today.

Radioactive Plutonium-239, which is poisonous if it enters the body, has stabilized in the surface soil of about 250 square miles—about one-fifth of the test site area, he said.

The main danger would be if fine particles remained suspended in the air and were inhaled, he said.

"We have done continuous monitoring of airborne plutonium and have found that the amount in the air is so small that it is less than the official radiation concentration guides for even an uncontrolled area," the spokesman said.

The entire test site of 1,350 square miles is closed to the public, and the plutonium areas have been sealed off to site workers and visiting parties for years.

The contamination resulted from tests conducted mainly in 1953 to find out how far plutonium, a nuclear-bomb explosive, might be scattered if a plane crashed carrying nuclear bombs.

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Space Men Lead List
500 Men Named to the Lunar Map
BRIGHTON, England, Aug. 21 (UPI)—More than 500 men had moon craters named after them today, including a Persian poet, a Roman philosopher and the three astronauts on the Apollo-11 moon landing.
A group of world astronomers assigned the names of astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin the first men to walk on the moon, to small craters near the Sea of Tranquility where they touched down more than a year ago. A nearby crater was named for Michael Collins, who orbited above them.
The Apollo-11 crew were among six American astronauts and six Russian cosmonauts to become the first men to have places on the moon named for them during their lifetime. Only dead men were so honored in the past.
A committee-approved list of 513 new lunar place names, representing the first large-scale naming of features on the far side, was distributed at the 14th General Assembly of the International Astronomical Union.
Donald H. Menzel, a Harvard astronomer who guided preparation of the list, said IAU officials are scheduled to endorse the names next Thursday.
The names would be printed on lunar maps for use by scientists around the world.
All the craters named are on the far side of the moon except the three named for the Apollo-11 astronauts.
The other three living Americans honored are Frank Borman, William Anders and James Lovell Jr., the Apollo-8 crew who flew around the moon for the first time.
The six living Russians are Alexei Leonov, Valentina Tereshkova, Gherman Titov, Vladimir Shatalov, Andrian Nikolayev and Konstantin Feoktistov.
Mrs. Tereshkova-Nikolayeva is the only woman who has flown in space. Leonov was the first man to walk in space and Titov made the first day-long flight in space.
Virgil Grissom, Edward White and Roger Chaffee, killed in a ground fire in an Apollo craft in 1967, were on the list.
130 Americans
Mr. Menzel, associated with the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory and Harvard College Observatory, said a random naming system was used, although larger craters were generally assigned to persons of higher distinction. Americans, with more than 130 names, and Russians, with nearly 100, dominated the list.
One crater was named Apollo to commemorate the U.S. moon program. Other selections from names proposed by many nations included: Kikayam, the medieval Persian astronomer and poet; Lucretius, the Roman philosopher who expounded atomic theory 2,000 years ago; J. Robert Oppenheimer, the American physicist who helped develop the atomic bomb; Yuri Gagarin, the Soviet cosmonaut who was the first man in space.
Daedalus and Icarus, the father and son team of Greek legend who flew on wax-and-feather wings; Hippocrates, the Greek father of medicine; George Washington Carver, the American Negro scientist; Chaucer and Dante, the medieval writers; and Van Gogh, a Chinese inventor reputed to have built a manned rocket 400 years ago. Van Gogh tried to take off.

State Dept. Asks New Funds To Fight Latin Terrorism
WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI)—The State Department has told Congress it expects more assassinations and kidnappings of American diplomats abroad and wants money and manpower to counteract the terrorism.
Specifically, the department wants to organize emergency action teams, including a Navy Seabee armor expert, that could be deployed quickly to trouble spots. It also has asked for a fleet of armored vehicles, more Marine guards at embassies and money to hire more local guard forces.
"The steady increase in terrorist activities directed against U.S. government personnel and operations abroad, including assassinations and kidnappings, shows no signs of abatement. In fact, all indications point to an amplification of the problem for some time to come," the department said.
The request came to light when the Senate Appropriations Committee released testimony taken last June. The department asked for \$1.25 million to launch three of the emergency action teams, buy the special armored cars and other vehicles and pay the salaries of the extra Marines and local security guards.
The committee yesterday approved \$1.1 million for modifying 33 passenger vehicles with armor plating for protection against terrorist attacks.

Truth Drug Charge
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 21 (AP)—Attorneys for imprisoned Uruguayan guerrillas charged today that the police tried to use a "truth drug" on one of their clients in seeking information on the kidnapping of two foreign officials.
Uruguayan courts have refused to allow the police to use such drugs on alleged Tupamaro urban guerrillas held in connection with the kidnapping of Brazilian consul Aloisio Mares Dias Gomide and the U.S. agricultural adviser, Mr. Fly.
A massive search has failed to turn up any trace of Mr. Dias Gomide, 41, who was seized on July 31, or the 65-year-old Mr. Fly, abducted Aug. 7.
The Uruguayan government today said light restrictions on terrorist prisoners after reports that orders concerning the fates of Mr. Fly and Mr. Dias Gomide were coming from inside Punta Carreta Penitentiary, United Press International reported.
Three Are Killed By Insecticides Used on Tobacco
RALEIGH, N.C., Aug. 21 (UPI)—The State Board of Health said yesterday that three people—one a 7-year-old boy—died after being poisoned by an insecticide used as a successor to DDT in North Carolina tobacco fields.
The board said anyone coming into contact with tobacco treated with parathion or other organic phosphate insecticides should be immediately after contact. It said that workers should avoid five days any fields just treated with the insecticides.
State medical examiner Page Hudson attributed the death of Daniel M. Boyette, 7, of Pink Hill and two other deaths in the past three weeks to organic phosphate insecticides. Daniel's 11-year-old brother was also treated for insecticide poisoning.
Dr. Hudson said Daniel went to bed the night of July 30 without any signs of illness. He woke up once complaining of being cold, returned to sleep and was found dead the next morning.
Two Chapel Hill doctors said the compound, which is used to control worms on tobacco plants, is chemically related to the nerve gas dumped on the Atlantic Ocean off Cape Kennedy, Fla., earlier this week.

French Arrest Three in Drive on Drug Smugglers
NICE, France, Aug. 21 (AP)—Three more persons were arrested in connection with a Nice-New York drug-smuggling operation, bringing the total to 16 since the case broke last April, French officials reported today.
France has long been recognized as the center for laboratory operations in which bulky raw materials from Turkey are transformed into pure heroin for smuggling into the United States by a variety of routes.
French officials said the latest round of arrests netted René Perrino, 43, a Nice cabaret owner; René Serra, 35, an unemployed bartender; and Jacques Bizio, 28, an insurance salesman. All have made trips to New York in recent years.
Among those arrested previously around Paris, Perpignan, Nîmes and Nice was Honoré Philippé, 35, son of Philippe Philippé, the manager of French boxer Marcel Cerdan Jr.

U.S. Drug Offices Abroad
MADRID, Aug. 21 (AP)—The U.S. Embassy in Spain will soon open drug offices in Madrid and Barcelona, the fully equipped Spanish authorities on narcotics affairs, embassy officials said today. They said similar offices are being installed in London, Frankfurt and Milan.
Army Will Keep Some Nerve Gas
DENVER, Colo., Aug. 21 (UPI)—A classified amount of deadly nerve gas will be kept on hand at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal as part of the national deterrent policy, Army spokesmen said yesterday.
A spokesman said the detoxification program now under way involves only "surplus and obsolete" weapons and materials. The official said a classified amount of lethal GB nerve agent will be stored in one-ton tanks and kept at the arsenal indefinitely.
The chemicals will be kept in a 250-acre "toxic yard" in the eastern part of the munitions base, which is adjacent to busy Stapleton International Airport. Planes will be required to fly more than 1,700 feet above the storage area.

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A Londoner examines the controversial birthday portrait of Princess Margaret in a British newspaper.

'Disastrous' to 'Successful'

Margaret's New Portrait Touches Off a Debate

By Bernard Weinraub
LONDON, Aug. 21 (UPI)—A somber and controversial new portrait of Princess Margaret, showing her partially blurred before a stark row of lines resembling bars, was unveiled here today on her 40th birthday.
The portrait, by 35-year-old Bryan Organ, who was personally selected by Princess Margaret, went on view today at the National Portrait Gallery in London. Reaction to the portrait ranged from "grim," "ghostly" and "disastrous" to "most successful."
Some critics said the painting may turn out to be the most controversial royal portrait so far. Less than six months ago, a lively debate was stirred by a new portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, showing her smiling and with marks under her mouth and on her left ear. The queen's portrait, by the artist Pietro Annigoni, is on the royal painting of the National Portrait Gallery.
Mr. Organ, a long-haired, Leicester-born artist, described his portrait as "a painting about a person."
The oil canvas, measuring 61 by 55 inches, shows the Princess's head in the center of a slate-gray square. She is wearing a simple blue dress. Her right eye is closed. The left eye is blurred and colorless. The left portion of her face appears masked, almost gauze-like. Behind the Princess is a series of lines that clearly resemble bars.
The bars—and the portrait—

U.S. Archeologists Discover Phoenician City in Lebanon

By Donald Janson
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21 (UPI)—The ancient Phoenician city of Sarepta has been unearthed halfway between Tyre and Sidon on the coast of Lebanon.
The city, called Zarephath in the Old Testament, is the first home city of the seafaring colonizers of the Iron Age to be uncovered by archeologists.
James B. Pritchard, director of the expedition and curator of Biblical archeology at the University of Pennsylvania, discussed the discovery in an interview.
He said that the find would prove "extremely significant" in casting light on the culture of the traders who are credited with transmitting the alphabet from the Middle East to the Western world.
Outposts Probed
Archeologists have probed the ruins of Phoenician outposts from Carthage in Africa to Spain. But until now, none of the ports of Phoenicia itself had been found.
Byblos, Beirut, Tyre and Sidon, the other major cities at the height of Phoenician influence from 1200 BC to 600 BC, are beyond the reach of archeologists because the present cities of the same names have been built on top of the ancient ports.
By contrast, Sarepta, Sarepta's successor, is set apart from the original site. Apparently, Mr. Pritchard said, the town was rebuilt after the crusades on higher ground.
Mr. Pritchard first selected an exploration site in 1968. Digging last year turned up a first-century Roman port, much too new to be of more than passing interest to the archeologist.
He then shifted his work force of 80 Lebanese a quarter of a mile east to the mooring place used by today's fishermen of Sarepta.
The mooring place proved to be the ancient harbor of Sarepta.
After ten weeks of digging in April, May and June, Mr. Pritchard returned to the museum to complete a preliminary report. He will resume explorations next spring under a six-year Lebanese concession to the university.
Only 2 percent of the site has been excavated, he said, but the work already has uncovered pottery, ruins, kilns and courtyards dating to 1000 BC.

N.Y. Cuts Police For Consulates

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (UPI)—Police Commissioner Howard E. Leary said yesterday that police protection for foreign missions and consulates here will be cut sharply in half starting at midnight tonight.
While patrols outside the major United Nations missions and consulates will be maintained at present levels, the commissioner's order will include the withdrawal of 50 of 106 patrolmen assigned to other diplomatic posts and the elimination of protection at 17 of 37 locations housing foreign interests.
In recent weeks, policemen have mounted picket lines to protest assignment at fixed diplomatic posts; shopkeepers at such assignments are keeping patrolmen off walking beats and Mayor John Lindsay's administration has unsuccessfully sought federal assistance in providing protection for foreign missions and consulates.

358th Cosmos Launched
MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Soviet Union launched its 358th unmanned Cosmos satellite yesterday, the official news agency, Tass, announced today. It came one day after the launching of Cosmos-357. The exact purpose of the Cosmos program has never been divulged.

Executive Privilege

U.S. Judge Refuses to Order Nixon to Release SST Report

By Sanford J. Ungar
WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI)—In a sweeping ruling that the Freedom of Information Act does not apply to the President, a U.S. District Court judge refused today to order the release of a top-secret report said to be critical of the supersonic transport.
Summarily dismissing a suit brought by the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth and the cities of New York and Boston, Judge John H. Pratt said executive privilege permits the Nixon administration to do as it wishes with the controversial study.
The report, prepared for the President last year by industrial physicist Richard L. Garwin, is understood to assess the potential harm to the environment by the SST, now under development with federal sponsorship.
Mr. Garwin told the House Government Operations Committee last spring that the SST's runway noise would be as loud as 50 subsonic jumbo jets taking off simultaneously.
Critics of the airplane also contend that it will cause sonic booms, heavy air pollution, climate changes and dangerous ultra-violet radiation.
Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D-Wis., has made repeated unsuccessful attempts to obtain a copy of the Garwin report from Lee A. DuBridge, outgoing director of the President's Office of Science and Technology.
His correspondence with Mr. DuBridge and presidential aide John D. Ehrlichman was appended to the suit, which was argued in District Court by the American Civil Liberties Union.
Judge Pratt, in dismissing the complaint, refused even to obtain a copy of the report himself in order to determine whether some parts of it should be made available.
He instructed the plaintiffs from the bench that the best way to achieve release of the Garwin study might be through an effort to deny congressional appropriations for the SST project.
The Justice Department, in an unusually strong argument on behalf of Mr. DuBridge and others named in the suit, said it was "unwarranted to even discuss" whether the presidential advisers had acted correctly.
When attorney Peter L. Koff, representing the environmentalists and the cities, asked for "expeditious" treatment of their action, Judge Pratt responded with an instant ruling against them.
The ACLU filed immediate notice of its intention to appeal the case to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit.
Conflict over the availability of the Garwin report centers on whether it is an "agency record," as contended by those seeking its release, or an "inter-agency or intra-agency memorandum," not subject to disclosure.
The Freedom of Information Act, which took effect on July 4, 1967, generally requires federal agencies to make available all domestic government records upon request. Exceptions spelled out in the act include, primarily, national defense and foreign policy.
On provision of the law says that "individuals improperly denied access to documents have a right to seek injunctive relief in the courts."
At one point, SST studies went unpublished in part because of potential competition with the Anglo-French Concorde and the Soviet TU-144. Both of those versions are now considered to be further developed than their American competitors.
In a letter to Rep. Reuss last May, Mr. Ehrlichman said it had been determined at the White House that "the confidentiality of the (Garwin) report should be preserved."

Storms Kill 2, Batter Homes, Crops in Italy

ROME, Aug. 21 (AP)—Violent storms tore through a wide area of north and central Italy today, unroofing houses, ruining crops and killing at least two persons.
A tornado spawned by a storm ripped along the Po valley near Rovigo, picking up a 60-year-old farmer and carrying him to his death in an open field. The twister injured 20 other persons, six of them seriously, while badly damaging 30 houses in two small towns near the city. It uprooted thick trees and ruined acres of orchards and grape vines.
Crops up and down the Po valley suffered hundreds of dollars worth of damage from winds and flying hailstones.
Near Verona a giant rock tumbled down a mountain slope during a storm and crushed a passing automobile carrying a German couple. The man was killed, and his wife was critically injured.
The rockslide swept away another car parked on the side of the road. It was empty.
The end-of-summer storms raged on from Genoa, on the northwest coast, across the thick stretch of land that connects the Italian peninsula to the rest of Europe, and down the eastern coast to the Marche region along the Adriatic.
Two days of rain in Genoa caused street flooding. In Capri, near Naples, rain and high winds flooded the railroad station and several shoe factories.

Deaths in Caribbean

SAN JUAN, P.R., Aug. 21 (UPI)—At least 15 persons were killed, hundreds injured and many hundreds of homes on the islands of Martinique and Dominica today, the wake of tropical storm Dora.
[Reuters reported 24 people killed according to official reports.]
The storm, now swirling in the general direction of Hispaniola and Puerto Rico, hit Martinique and Dominica yesterday.
The weather agency here and reports indicated the storm struck at least 12 deaths on Martinique, which has a population of 300,000. The sparsely inhabited southern side of the island, where winds reportedly reached 70 miles an hour.
Officials at Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe, said that all communications with Martinique were still out today and that the airport at Lamentin was closed.
Rain drenched the island, with up to 12 inches falling. It washed away flimsy homes, tumbling bridges into streams and made many roads impassable.

Typhoon Leaves Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 21 (UPI)—The season's strongest typhoon, which brought death and destruction to western Japan, swept out over the sea of Japan today.
The national police said Typhoon Anita killed 15 persons and injured 222. Five were reported missing. More than 1,841 houses were destroyed or damaged, and 148 ships were either sunk or washed away.

Cuban Ship Saves 2 From U.S. Boat

MIAMI, Aug. 21 (AP)—An American shrimp boat and a 40-foot Cuban freighter collided 50 miles southeast of Miami yesterday, the Coast Guard said today.
Two crewmen aboard the 65-foot shrimp boat, Miss Cathy E. Georgia, out of Savannah, were rescued by the Cuban vessel, the Coast Guard said. The shrimp boat sank 30 minutes after the collision.
The Cuban ship, the Conrado Benitez, notified the Coast Guard of the accident and a cutter was sent to pick up the two Americans, both listed as in good condition. The freighter, en route to St. George, Canada, reportedly sustained minor damage.

Yugoslavia Derailment
LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, Aug. 21 (AP)—Three people were killed and ten injured when an express train derailed near here early Friday. Eleven coaches of the train were derailed, and the main line between Yugoslavia and Italy was disrupted.

Reservations on a Protocol

President Nixon deserves two cheers at most for finally sending to the Senate his request for approval of the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which seeks to ban chemical and biological warfare. It is bad enough that nine months of intramural wrangling followed the original announcement of the administration's intention at the United Nations last November.

More disturbing, however, is the administration's insistence, tucked as unobtrusively as possible into the accompanying report by Secretary of State Rogers, that the protocol does not prohibit the use in war of tear gas or chemical herbicides.

That insistence could have been stated in the message as a formal reservation, to be voted on by the Senate along with the protocol itself. Instead, Mr. Rogers says, almost as an aside, that it is "the United States' understanding" that the protocol does not ban herbicides, riot-control agents, smoke, flame and napalm. By taking this tack, and trying to avoid a vote on this issue, the administration is asking for trouble from the Senate.

The UN General Assembly last December adopted, by the lopsided vote of 80-to-3 with 36 abstentions a resolution holding that the protocol does ban tear gas and

herbicides. Chairman J. W. Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee indicated in a letter to the President in February that he agreed with the assembly's interpretation.

Sens. Gaylord Nelson and Charles Goodell, reflecting a concern that the possible effects of defoliants on child births, as well as on animal and plant life, are pressing for a vote next week on an amendment that would cut off funds for the use of herbicides in Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon's decision that in any future wars the armed forces may use tear gas or defoliants only with presidential permission not only smacks of too-little, too-late; it does not meet the issue posed by the Geneva Protocol.

The President's request for Senate approval is an overdue first step to get this country out of the embarrassing position of being the only major military power in the world not to have ratified a pact which the United States itself proposed 45 years ago. It is unfortunate that he has been persuaded to cling to a reservation that will downgrade his decision around the world and that may even put ratification of the protocol in jeopardy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Lesson for Ghana—And Others

When Ghana returned to parliamentary democracy last September, cynics thought they detected in the creation of a presidential commission a vehicle for dominating the civil government or even for future reimposition of army-police rule. The commission was composed of two army officers and the head of the national police. It was to function for three years in place of a president, unless the National Assembly decided otherwise.

Now the assembly has voted to dissolve the commission and to choose a president by electoral-college action at the end of the

month. And the commissioners? They not only accepted dissolution without protest but retired from their respective services to dramatize the last step in the evolution from the military rule imposed after the ouster of Kwame Nkrumah in 1966.

They did this, said Brigadier Akwasi A. Afrifa, one of the commissioners, to "put across a lesson," namely that "people in power should not try to perpetuate themselves in it as if it were their property." It is an example that could well be emulated elsewhere in Africa—and not only Africa.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Unhappy Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia is today a profoundly unhappy country. There is an enormous gulf between government and people, and an absolute conflict of interests between the people and the Russians. Yet Czechoslovakia remains a test case for Europe. If, as must be hoped, the treaty between Russia and West Germany is followed up by similar measures affecting other countries in East Europe, including Czechoslovakia, a formal detente will ensue. This could have its values.

But a true detente, as understood by most governments and people in East and West Europe, is something more than the fossilization of frontiers. It involves travel as well as trade; the exchange of ideas as well as a truce to threats. This sort of detente cannot be attained so long as Czechoslovakia is kept in a mold which her peoples almost unanimously reject.

—From the Times (London).

Moscow Summit

The summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries... shows that West Germany is not the only one to intend to derive advantages from the German-Soviet treaty. The leaders in the Kremlin want to act fast... The U.S.S.R. underscores the urgency of the pan-European conference aimed at establishing peace on the Continent once and for all. It most evidently prefers to do this in a position of strength. But to have all the trumps on its side, the Soviet Union has to take again under control the satellite countries. And it is certain that Mr. Brandt's intention to sign agreements with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania is not of a nature to satisfy the Soviet Union.

Moscow, which still meditates on the bitter experience of the spring in Prague, would like to avoid further disappointments. The Soviets do not want the trend of detente to extend too much beyond its framework and to introduce West Germany in Eastern Europe somewhat like Germany was before the war. The purpose of the Moscow meeting thus does not seem to be purely military.

—From Combat (Paris).

A disconcerting aspect of the Russo-German treaty and associated matters is the remarkable speed with which things have moved so far. Russia is keeping up the pace. A week after the signing she has summoned the leaders of her European satellites to give them their marching orders for the next

China and the Near East

Although it has been relatively moderate in its rejection of the Rogers plan for the Near East, China continues to regard that area as a center of the "world revolutionary liberation struggle." During his visit to Peking last March, Yasser Arafat revealed that his el-Fatah organization had received its first support from Peking. While maintaining silence on the nature and extent of their military and economic support for the Palestinians, the Chinese are giving them active propagandistic aid.

They are wisely keeping out of the parsons' internal disputes and granting their favors to all parties, but are showing an increasing preference for extremist organizations such as the Popular Democratic Front. Moreover, Peking has concluded treaties on economic and technical cooperation with South Yemen, the Sudan and Somalia, has improved its relations to Baghdad and is actively backing the liberation movement of Dhofar and the Arabian Gulf.

Thus at the moment when Moscow, with the toleration of the West, has succeeded in advancing its positions in the Near East, it finds itself confronted by the Chinese, whom it intended to encircle and isolate with its pincer movements, in the Black Sea and the Indian Ocean. This dawning Sino-Soviet rivalry in the Near East may make it illusory to hope that Moscow's participation can help bring about a settlement of the conflict in that part of the world.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 22, 1895

PARIS.—The Belgian Parliament is turning into a confusion of tongues as it followed the attempt to build the Tower of Babel. French and Flemish have already been spoken in the debates; henceforth speeches are to be delivered in the Walloon tongue spoken at Liège. This will be inconvenient for those who wish to follow the debates, and the president or speaker may find it difficult to call someone to order, if he does not know the language used.

Fifty Years Ago

August 22, 1920

DANTZIG.—The news that the American cruiser Pittsburgh and two other American ships are to accompany the French squadron to Danzig is warmly welcomed by the inhabitants of this Free Port. The trading population in particular is manifesting great satisfaction at the approaching presence of American and French vessels, which will put an end to the present disorders by the Pan-Germans, and thus create a favorable atmosphere for business.



'You Look Fine Fine Fine.'

Nixon's Economic Policy

By Paul A. Samuelson

Mr. Samuelson, economics professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was an adviser to Democratic administrations. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—President Nixon's year and a half in office provides a long enough track record for us to make some provisional appraisals of his team's economic performance. Just as an old party returned to office has the handicap of having to continue with its previous policies, a newly elected party has the albatross around its neck of having to repudiate previous policies and promise a new and better order of things.

This led in the first half year of the new administration to a great deal of ideological utterance. Fine tuning was out, and gradualism was going to solve our inflation problem at minimum cost. Historical studies and multiple regressions from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis had established the primacy of the supply of money, and so fiscal policy was proved impotent to affect the aggregate level of effective demand. Income policies will never work, and besides the only thing worse than an income policy that doesn't work is one that does—thereby creating distortions in resource allocation and inequities among persons.

This kind of ideological nonsense is all part of the game, and if government were merely a game, we could all relish the performance. But, of course, human welfare is at stake, and even corporate profits. When Richard Nixon struck a blow for freedom by refusing to exercise presidential powers on price and wage decisions, that resulted, not unexpectedly, in a rash of price increases from business managements relieved of one harassing influence from Washington. When the game plan, based on the assumption that the rate of inflation would subside at the same time that production slowed down a bit, developed colossal squared errors of estimate, those residuals came out of the hide of the unemployed and not out of the paychecks of the philosophers of freedom.

It is an aphorism of American political economy that the Republicans in office act better than they talk, just as the Democrats talk better than they act. (It is all, apparently, a question of which constituency is to be bamboozled.) Fortunately, this has now been the case. Although a Caspar Weinberger at the new Bureau of Management and the Budget vocalizes idiocies about the need to balance the budget at all times even in recession, the Nixon team jettisons the Puritan ethic appropriate to personal finance and appeals to the full-employment balanced budget and its implied actual deficit when the economy recedes.

It is another aphorism, I mean behavior equation, that a political party is in a state of grace before an election, if ever. Just as Arthur Burns in the Eisenhower days advised expansionary policies to help candidate Nixon avoid defeat in the face of the 1960 recession, we have recently been hearing of pressure from Paul McCracken of the Federal Reserve to expand the money supply beyond the magic 4 percent straightjacket advocated by the boys from Cook County. Ironically, it was Burns back in 1964 when he held the job of economic adviser who was putting pressure—merited pressure, in my opinion—on Federal Reserve Chairman

for policy. It means we ought not to try to stagnate ourselves into international balance of payments equilibrium. It argues against paying too heavy a price in terms of unemployment now in the delusory belief that this noble sacrifice will purchase lasting immunity to inflation. Finally, it means that our troubles are by no means over when that day comes when we finally have clearly turned the corner in favor of vigorous forward expansion.

Letters

'Greek Ethics'

I am puzzled by the absence of comment on the latest fashion in dealing with blackmail introduced by the Greek government, which has released seven Arabs convicted of crimes, including the killing of a Greek boy, committed on Greek territory.

They were set free not because this was the only way to prevent the murder of the hostages taken by another group of Arabs who last month hijacked an Olympic Airways plane. The colonels had already obtained their delivery by means of an I.O.U., a promise to release the convicted terrorists within 30 days.

"Greek ethics," so a government spokesman said at the time, would compel the government to implement this promise. No doubt the real reason for its willingness to do so lay in fear that the blackmailers would find other victims on whom to wreak vengeance for nonpayment.

So the next time Arab terrorists wishing to impose their will on the Greek government need not really even bother to take hostages—the mere threat to do so should be enough.

One has got used to a lot these days, when with governments regularly trading prisoners for kidnapped ambassadors and being pressed to do so by other governments. But it is surely something new that a government should present the release of convicted criminals under the threat of renewed attacks on its nationals as the honorable fulfillment of a legitimate business deal.

J. H. HUIZINGA.
Gassin, France.

U.S. vs. Europe

Re Aaron J. Leventhal's "Student Move-In" (Aug. 17). If his maturity is any example of the youth of America, then it's no wonder that Europeans tell him that his type is "the only bright spot they see on America's otherwise dim horizon." He apparently spends his time telling them that America is a terrible place to live, obviously on the decline and that nothing equals the life in Europe... exactly what they want to hear.

One wonders what Mr. Leventhal's definition of Europe would be if he lived here instead of taking the grand tour of youth hostels, spending only a day or two in all those "great" places. As one who lives in Europe and likes it, I cannot find as many reasons to run down my country as this man does. With all its faults, it's still head and shoulders above most of Europe.

Mideast Scenario: View From Israel

By Alfred Friendly

JERUSALEM.—As near as one can see it from here, the scenario of the end of the first act of the American Middle East peace initiative looks about like this:

Special mediator Guntar Jarring will tell the Israelis that their proposal for the discussions to be held in a Mediterranean or European city and at the foreign minister level is simply not the basis for a deal. However much he may like Israel's terms the Arabs don't, and that's that. So it's New York and at the level of the permanent United Nations representatives, or nothing.

With that, perhaps as soon as Sunday, the Israeli cabinet will decide, bitterly, to accept the terms and something thereafter the talks will start (a forecast of the first scene of the second act can also be ventured: The talks won't go anywhere until mid-September, when the foreign ministers come to New York for the General Assembly session).

Israel will accept because a majority in its government wants peace discussions as much as the Arabs, the Soviets and the United States. Nasser's war of attrition did not, to coin a verb, attrite it, but all the costs were escalating in lives as well as money. Once the Russians involved themselves in the fighting to the extent they did beginning last April, it was clear that old premises, the old tactics and the old strategy were no longer valid. Some sort of a break-out was inescapable.

Facing the inevitable then, why did the Israelis put themselves through such an unglorious period the last three weeks, refusing to give an official reply to Jarring, letting themselves in for the propaganda accusation that they were stalling, when they had already agreed in principle?

The answer is that in Israel's eyes the peace talks are a much less attractive proposition in the third week of August than they were in the first. Two broad sets of events altered the picture. U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers and his assistant Joseph Sisco had mixed a poison not very tasty to Israel to begin with.

1. The first was the evidence—so it seemed to Prime Minister Golda Meir and her government—that the support they thought they had from the United States was disappearing, that it was turning a deaf ear—or even a sharp tongue—to their complaints.

The fear here is that the United States wants a Middle East settlement so badly that it will bludgeon Israel into a bad settlement.

It should be added, though, that the game of America-loves-us, America-loves-us has been probably been going on at two levels. The lower one, closely tied to internal political considerations and public attitudes in a democracy, was the viable one. At upper levels—Mrs. Meir to President Nixon, foreign minister to State Department, chief

of staff to Pentagon—it is pretty certain that American assurances were much stouter, more credible and comforting. The cardinal point, after all, is whether America will maintain Israel's military strength, to keep the previous power balance, by the continued supply of armaments. The United States is doing that—indeed, it never stopped, as news from Washington makes clear.

2. Therefore, what depresses the leadership in Israel more than the recent public slings and arrows from Washington is the absence of any sign of pacific intent from the United Arab Republic.

The Israelis acknowledge that in agreeing to the American proposal Nasser received substantially from previous belligerent positions, but when they ask "what has he done for peace lately?" they come up with depressing answers. Not only have there been no indications of intent to seek a negotiated solution along the terms of the Rogers proposal, but there have been general that can only be interpreted as a reversion to unabated hostility. The most recent was Egypt's objection yesterday to American aerial surveillance of the Suez Canal area.

The recent utterings of Nasser's foreign minister and his press officer have been bloodcurdling, seemingly renegeing on the engagement made to the Americans: "Total" withdrawal (which is not in the agreement), no solution except a military one, and so forth.

Very well, it can be said. There are only speeches. But even the most elementary, harmless level of human decency, that of prisoners of war, Egypt has put on the neglect face, precisely counter to its undertaking in the cease-fire agreement to "abide by the Geneva Convention" and to accept the Red Cross's intervention.

There are four Israeli POWs in Egypt whom the Red Cross has never been able to see. Nasser has specifically stated he will not exchange Israeli POW pilots, although he did return one whose leg was amputated. Egypt even refused to return the body of a pilot who was shot down, first announced as well, and then reported as having died from a heart attack.

The second discouraging Egyptian development is the insistence that the peace talks be in New York, the last place for quiet diplomacy, and that the level be that of the permanent UN representatives. It is scarcely a great forward step to bid Jarring to talk to three people whom he could have reached any day in the last two years by phone and who were always under obligation to deal with him.

Finally, most discouraging of all, important of all were the repeated violations of the cease-fire by advancing missiles into the standstill zone. It would hardly be the act of a country whose principal aim is to make a peace settlement.

True, a lot of our major cities do not abound with lovely fountains; but, then, we usually had adequate plumbing which negated the need for a central water trough. And even in our smallest towns, one can always find a refrigerated water fountain for a free, cool drink. Try that in Europe, Mr. Leventhal!

As to parks and trees and flowers, have they destroyed Central Park, Golden Gate Park, the Washington Mall and all the rest? What a shame!

And, if Americans were paid no more than the average European, I'm sure there'd be plenty of rooms at \$2 or \$3 a day.

He says why can't young people hitchhike in America without fear of being busted or beaten? A good reason is that too many well-meaning adults have been killed or robbed by his contemporaries, that's why.

And he must be kidding about a functioning transit system! I'll go along with the two-hour lunch and the rap sessions; but who wants to stay in the shop until 3 o'clock at night to make up for the lost time? Pollution? Sure we've got it, and it was a terrible price to pay for our advances of the 19th and 20th century... but at least we're trying to correct it. And, finally, when will idealistic

innocents abroad like Mr. Leventhal grow up? If the American way of life was as bad as he paints it, he'd still be back in Europe, Mauryand, watching the hordes of European students stopping through the States.

JOHN W. HALL.
Torremolinos, Spain.

Bravo for Mr. Leventhal and a standing ovation such as the Europeans grant their artists for the questions at the end of a marvelous article. The sad answer to some of the requests—such as parks, fountains, etc. in America: Even if we had them, they would not last; vandals would destroy them as quickly as they were built.

Mrs. NORTON TABACKMAN.
Paris.

Query for Agnew

Spiro T. Agnew says, according to your Aug. 18 issue, that a fuel withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam would offer the American people nothing more than "humiliation and disaster" for its combat efforts.

As an effects snob, may I ask, what else than humiliation and disaster do we already have for our combat efforts?

CHARLES W. RIDDLE.
Barcelona.

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S. Inflation Easing, Figures Show

By Frank C. Porter
WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (WP).—A far from curbed, inflation in the United States is definitely easing, according to figures released today by the government.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumer price index (CPI) shows a seasonally-adjusted increase of 3 percent in July, the same as in June, for the smallest two-month rise in nearly two years.

It contrasts with 0.4 percent advance from February to May and 0.6 percent at the turn of the year.

Another way, the cost of living is now rising at an annual rate of 3.7 percent against 4.9 percent last spring and more than 6 percent in the year.

The seasonal adjustment, the 0.4 percent last month to the 0.6 percent of the 1967-68 average, a cross section of goods and

But Living Costs Are Still Climbing

services selling for roughly \$10 some 12 years ago would now bring \$13.57.

Over the past 12 months, the index has climbed 5.9 percent. The July results meant that for the first time since last November, the 12-month increase was less than 6 percent.

The June and July figures appeared to confirm a long-standing claim by the Nixon administration that the rate of price increases is tapering off. But the reduced annual rate of 3.7 percent of the past two months is still nearly three times the 1.3 percent annual average that prevailed between 1959 and 1968—the last period of relatively stable prices.

A comparison report from BLS showed that the purchasing power

of payroll workers increased for the third straight month. A combination of a penny-an-hour rise in hourly earnings and a 0.3 hour increase in the work week last month set the increase in prices.

Consequently, average weekly take-home pay of the nation's some 50 million private, non-farm payroll employees expressed in 1967-68 dollars rose 31 cents to \$78.09—0.4 percent above June but down nearly 1 percent from a year ago.

Most of the July CPI increase was attributable to food (particularly a 14.6 percent jump in eggs), household services other than rent, transportation and medical care services.

BLS officials, who are supposed to outdo Caesar's wife when it comes to keeping politics out of cost-of-living statistics, have been considerably more reluctant to comment on the portent of index changes than White House spokesmen.

Today, however, Assistant Commissioner of Labor Statistics Joel F. Friedman pointed to "a slowing down (in the rate of price increases) since the first of the year that has become more pronounced in recent months—specifically June and July.

Eroding Inflation Effects: Small Cars to Get Smaller

By Bob Irvin
LAS VEGAS, Aug. 21 (WP).—The small cars being seen for the first time this fall, like the Ford Pinto, may be followed in the mid-1970s by even smaller cars, it has been learned.

Some auto men think it is inevitable that cars smaller than the Pinto, the Chevrolet Vega and the Volkswagen Beetle will be built by the U.S. firms. The reason will be inflation, fed by the expected continuation of labor and material cost gains.

"We will have to do this if we are to continue selling cars for under \$2,000," said one auto man.

For example, the Ford Maverick was introduced last year at a base price of \$1,995. This fall it is being increased in price around 6 percent, to about \$2,145.

The new small cars will be priced at \$1,800 to \$1,950 according to present estimates. But, in a year or two they can be expected to rise in price to above \$2,000.

That will be followed by the smaller cars. Such cars are already being built outside the United States. They include the British Leyland Mini and the Subaru from Japan.

U.S. auto engineers say they will probably build them not because people demand them but because of the price. And the performance will not be as good as that of the Pinto and Vega.

One engineer said such mini cars "will be marginal performers on a 70-mile-an-hour freeway."

General Motors and Ford are already investigating these mini cars. This is believed to be one reason why GM has bought some Vauxhall rotary piston engines for research work. These engines are smaller than reciprocating engines now in U.S. cars and would, presumably, be ideal for a mini car.

Bull Market Memories Back in N.Y.

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored a stunning advance today as favorable pieces of news fitted suddenly and dramatically into gear.

What made the strong performance on booming volume even more dramatic was that it took place on a Friday in August—normally a dead and dreary day on Wall Street.

The Dow Jones industrial average soared 15.81 points, gaining momentum virtually with each passing hour, to finish at 745.41. The stock tape ran two minutes late at the close, with prices at their best levels of the session.

The Dow, which kept bumping a ceiling around 735 during July, moved right through this resistance zone today in a surprising rally that brought the average to its highest mark since late April.

The NYSE index was ahead 0.87 at 42.85 and Standard & Poor's 500 rose 1.60 to 79.24.

Blue chips and glamourous basked side by side on a sunny day that

Dow Soars 15.81 On High Volume

brought back memories of bull markets in the past.

General Motors roared ahead 3 3/8 to 71 1/8. Chrysler gained 2 1/4 to 21 1/8 and Ford gunned along 1 3/8 to 48 1/2—its record price of 1970.

A glimmer of hopeful news on the automobile front in Detroit served as the icing on the cake for the rally. The Wall Street Journal, in a lead article that drew wide attention, reported that the chance of an auto strike in mid-September is lessening.

Only one month ago, it was noted, a strike appeared almost certain. Equally certain was the damage that would occur to a general economic recovery now getting slowly under way.

Du Pont gained 3 to 126 1/2. Climbing more than a point were Bethlehem Steel, Allied Chemical, Woolworth, American Can, Swift, Owens-Illinois, Eastman Kodak and International Paper. General Electric jumped 2 3/4 to 79.

Tire stocks, encouraged by some signs of a possible peaceful settlement in the critical auto contract, also sped along with gains. Goodyear rose 2 to 25 3/4 and Goodyear advanced 1 5/8. On the active list, Firestone added 1/2 to 43 1/2.

Glamour issues, including the computer and electronic groups, showed sharp increases. They were brought on by short covering as well as new buying. One of the favorable factors helping the market was the recent brisk upturn in total short interest.

up 4 3/4 to 70 3/4; and American Research & Development, up 3 3/4 to 48 1/4.

Weak groups were virtually impossible to spot—a rare performance on a summer's day in 1970. The NYSE produced 1,116 winners and only 275 losers.

New Highs

Moreover, the number of 1970 highs ran above the lows by a margin of 37 to 21.

The strong volume of 13.42 million shares—the highest turnover since July 17—was both a boon to beleaguered brokerage houses and a favorable omen for market technicians.

Furthermore, as the Dow indicator swept beyond the 735 resistance area on the charts, it brought in additional buying.

"The market simply decided not to wait until Labor Day to stage a rally," one brokerage-firm official commented.

SCM Profits Fell Sharply In Fiscal '70

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—SCM Corp. reported today that its earnings in the year ended June 30 amounted to less than a third of the 1969 total.

And the \$6.44 million 1970 profit excluded extraordinary charges of \$4.54 million incurred by the company said, through losses taken in the disposition of rotary calculator plants in West Germany, discontinuance of some product lines and the closing of an iron powder operation in Indiana.

SCM chairman and president Emerson E. Mead said he is confident it will resume its earnings growth at least in the second half of fiscal 1971.

"We have already seen signs of increased operating efficiency," Mr. Mead said. Fiscal 1970 was "most disappointing" he added, but that in the past four months "strong measures" had been taken which have greatly reduced operating costs.

Mr. Mead attributed the decline in profits for fiscal 1970 primarily to "a very low level of business at Klein-Schmidt Telecommunications, a lesser but still significant loss at Melabs and poorer-than-expected second-half results in the balance of the company."

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	854.5	807.6
Profits (millions)...	6.44	20.64
Per Share	0.71	2.37

	1970	1969
Second Quarter Revenue (millions)...	193.9	199.6
Profits (millions)...	1.13	4.08
Per Share	0.07	0.26
Fiscal Half Revenue (millions)...	413.0	386.16
Profits (millions)...	1.53	6.03
Per Share	0.09	0.38

	1970	1969
Year to Date Revenue (millions)...	163.8	165.3
Profits (millions)...	3.47	5.12
Per Share	2.28	3.42

	1970	1969
Year to Date Revenue (millions)...	597.7	553.9
Profits (millions)...	28.14	25.71
Per Share	2.21	2.04

Trade War Can Be Avoided, Rep. Boggs Tells Europeans

By Carl Gewirtz
RIS, Aug. 21.—An influential group of congressmen said today a disastrous trade war that they really want could still be averted, despite the tough-sounding language of the trade bill now in Congress. He predicted the bill would be adopted.

The bill, Rep. Hale Boggs, D-Iowa, told a press conference here, is more flexible than generally believed. Although it would impose a 10 percent tariff on textiles and shoes, the congressman noted that the President could decide "in the national interest" not to impose them.

"I guess is that we'll end up playing the quotas," he said, "retaliation," he said, with an "outward European reaction to pending bill," brings on more "retaliation." But "hopefully, the 'as was' be imposed."

Rep. Boggs, the House whip, is chairman of the subcommittee on trade and the senior member of the Ways and Means Committee, which authored the trade bill.

The congressman, long an opponent of free trade, blamed the dangers of a trade war on discriminatory policies of Japan and the Common Market toward U.S. exports as well as on the "no administration."

Asked if he were handicapped by knowing what the administration's trade policy is, he said, "it's an understatement."

Little U.S. Effort

He was also critical of the "very effort on our part to negoti-ate non-tariff barriers away." He said he believed the Europeans would be willing to talk to them, but that the U.S. trade has not been given the

authority to begin such discussions. But the thrust of his remarks today, as well as his statements in London and Geneva earlier this week, was on the "vast discrimination against U.S. exports felt by American businessmen."

He said that unless the Common Market's preferential trade agreements with Mediterranean and African nations were phased out, the United States would come to the same kind of arrangement with Latin America, raising the specter of "dividing the world into trade blocs."

He also said that America is "concerned that [the EEC] will extend these preferences to others," such as the Commonwealth nations, should Britain join the market.

He singled out the EEC's agricultural policy, which he charged discriminates against U.S. farm exports.

Japan, he said, "discriminates against American imports in 87 different ways."

On his visit here, Rep. Boggs met with officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Commerce. He is scheduled to meet with Italian officials early next week.

Fed's Credit Policy Appears to Be Easing

By H. Erich Heinemann
NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System said today its credit policy further in the direction of ease. This was the interpretation analysts gave yesterday to banking data that showed a decided acceleration in the rate of expansion of money and bank credit.

Most of the principal monetary aggregates, the broad totals that measure the availability of funds in the economy, showed a quickened rate of growth.

The money supply grew at a 4.2 percent rate in the second quarter.

But the monetary base—a total that the Fed can control closely, and which has a powerful influence on the subsequent behavior of the money supply—averaged \$1.1 billion in the last four weeks, for an 8 percent annual

Top U.S. Banks Announce Cuts In Rates on CDs

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—The three largest U.S. banks announced cuts in rates on some larger certificates of deposit rates today.

Bank of America said it is now offering 7 1/4 percent on large one and two month CDs, down from 7 1/2 percent. First National City Bank and Chase Manhattan cut similar rates by 1/8 percent to 7 1/8 percent.

Until recently it was possible to get as much as 8 percent on large CDs. The 30- to 89-day CD maturities have been free of interest ceilings since late June, and banks at once began offering up to 8.15 percent on them to attract funds. About a month ago, the first step towards lower—7 1/2 to 7 3/4 percent—rates was noted.

Market sources attribute the lower CD rates to a reaction to the decline in key short-term money market rates in the past month. Federal funds in the week ended Wednesday averaged 6.64 percent, the lowest level in well over a year.

Ethics Questioned in Four Seasons' Bankruptcy

By John P. MacKenzie
OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 21 (WP).—The Federal District Court for Western Oklahoma is on the brink of a controversy over legal ethics involving the more than \$600 million in claims against Four Seasons Nursing Centers Inc. and its managers.

The court is the scene of some unusual steps in the reorganization of Four Seasons, one of last year's hottest stocks. Among them:

- As trustee to administer the firm and all of its faltering subsidiaries, the court has appointed a veteran management analyst named Norman Hirschfeld. As a paid consultant for Four Seasons, he recommended the bankruptcy action that is now pending. Federal law requires a "disinterested" trustee to insure impartiality.
- Chief Judge Luther Bohannon appointed as co-counsel for Mr. Hirschfeld a member of the judge's own former law firm, Edward Barth. Mr. Barth's present partners include one of the judge's closest social and professional intimates, Bert Barefoot Jr., and the judge's son, Richard L. Bohannon.
- A. P. Murrain Jr., son of the recently retired Chief Judge of the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which covers Oklahoma, has performed legal services for Four Seasons both before and since the bankruptcy action was begun.

Young Murrain's senior partner, John C. Andrews, is a defendant in civil suits charging Mr. Andrews and other former Four Seasons officers with fraud on the company and its stockholders. Judge Murrain made a recent decision in the preliminaries of the case.

Men of Integrity

The kindest appraisal of some in this legal community was that some of the actions are of little consequence because all the principals were men of integrity.

Appointment of counsel to the trustee was laid to the recognized talents of Mr. Barefoot, the judge's former partner and head of the firm of Barefoot, Moler, Bohannon and Barth, though no one claims that only Mr. Barefoot's firm assessed the requisite skill, or that the skills of Mr. Hirschfeld, a respected business adviser, are unique.

"You just have to know the community to understand this sort of thing," said one lawyer who knows the scene well, so well that he asked not to be identified.

Judges Scolded

The courts here have been in the news previously. In the mid-1960s, as one example, four judges of the Oklahoma Supreme Court were convicted on charges including criminal evasion of taxes and bribery. A House Judiciary Committee report has scolded judges Bohannon and Murrain for behavior that "brought discredit on their courts."

The far-flung creditors of Oklahoma-based Four Seasons are anxious about the threat to their investments that began last spring, when trading on the company's stock was halted, an anxiety that

was heightened when the firm sought refuge in bankruptcy court June 26.

"Dozens of European financial institutions invested in Four Seasons. The State of Ohio, in a transaction that has shaken the Ohio Republican party, loaned Four Seasons \$4 million and wants it back."

Stock market operators and little investors bought Four Seasons stock for as high as \$90 a share after its price soared from an initial offering of \$11, and they seek damages both to make themselves and the company whole again.

Reasons for Collapse

Four Seasons issued its stock late in 1967 with optimistic forecasts resting largely on the expectation of large Medicare payments and promises to establish a chain of efficient, comfortable and well-managed franchised health care centers across the country. Its collapse has been attributed to the decline in the stock market, general setbacks for most franchise operations, tight money and high construction costs and, according to disgruntled suing stockholders, financial misdealings by management.

Five stockholder actions have been consolidated in New York Federal Court. Basically, they claim that Four Seasons insiders, including investment bankers, who helped float the stock initially, concealed information contrary to

the glowing predictions of former president Jack L. Clark, Mr. Andrews, then a director, and many others.

The suits accused the officers, among other things, of spinning off a subsidiary called Four Seasons Equity Corp., and transferring substantial assets to the new firm at the expense of Four Seasons shareholders, who were kept in the dark about such details.

Trustee Hirschfeld is caretaker and interim operating head of both Four Seasons and Four Seasons Equity, although the two firms are potentially at odds as the trustee seeks to collect the assets that belong to each.

Control of Suits Disputed

Mr. Hirschfeld is locked in a battle with the New York shareholders over control of lawsuits designed to recover the Four Seasons assets.

Mr. Hirschfeld seeks transfer of the New York suits to Oklahoma, where the bankruptcy action is. The New York lawyers are resisting, arguing that Mr. Hirschfeld is in no position to pursue all the claims involved. Also, the New Yorkers say Oklahoma City is too inaccessible to most of the parties involved and complain of the tightly interlocked legal fraternity there that has taken a leading role in the bankruptcy proceedings.

The question of where and how these lawsuits shall be handled before trial has been taken to the Washington headquarters for a multi-district panel of judges, which referees such disputes. The panel's chairman is Judge Murrain.

The senior Murrain, while not involved in the Four Seasons battles, has connections with most of their central characters. Like Mr. Barefoot, he is a former law partner and longtime close friend of Judge Bohannon's. Two of his former law clerks are Mr. Barth, 33, the co-counsel for the bankruptcy trustee, and young Bohannon, 35.

Aware of Ethical Problems

Mr. Barth could not be reached for comment. The younger Murrain said he has been "completely aware" of the ethical problems involved and has ceased doing legal work for trustee Hirschfeld as of July 23.

Mr. Murrain said he performed an "innocuous act," when he filed the petition for re-organization for the company and when he appeared with Mr. Hirschfeld before Judge Bohannon to discuss the trusteeship on July 23. He said he saw no useful purpose in going through the formality of withdrawing as counsel for the debtor firm, since the trusteeship leaves him with little to do in that capacity.

Faced with the deteriorating financial status, however, Premier Emilio Colombo plans to announce next Thursday what taxes he plans to levy to raise 300 billion lire (\$480 million) by Dec. 31.

Government sources indicate likely candidates for the new taxes are gasoline, alcoholic beverages, jewelry, coffee, phonograph records and automobile purchase and road taxes.

Italy's Trade Deficit Grows

ROME, Aug. 21 (AP).—Italy's trade deficit widened again in July with exports rising fast and imports expanding only thanks to higher prices preliminary government figures issued today showed.

Imports totalled 835 billion lire (\$123 billion), a rise of 20.3 percent over July 1969. Exports stood at 742 billion lire (\$119 billion), up 2.1 percent.

The resulting 93 billion lire deficit compares with a surplus of 41 billion lire in July last year.

The deficit for the first seven months of 1970 stands at 644 billion lire (\$1.03 billion) against a deficit of 5 billion lire in the 1969 period.

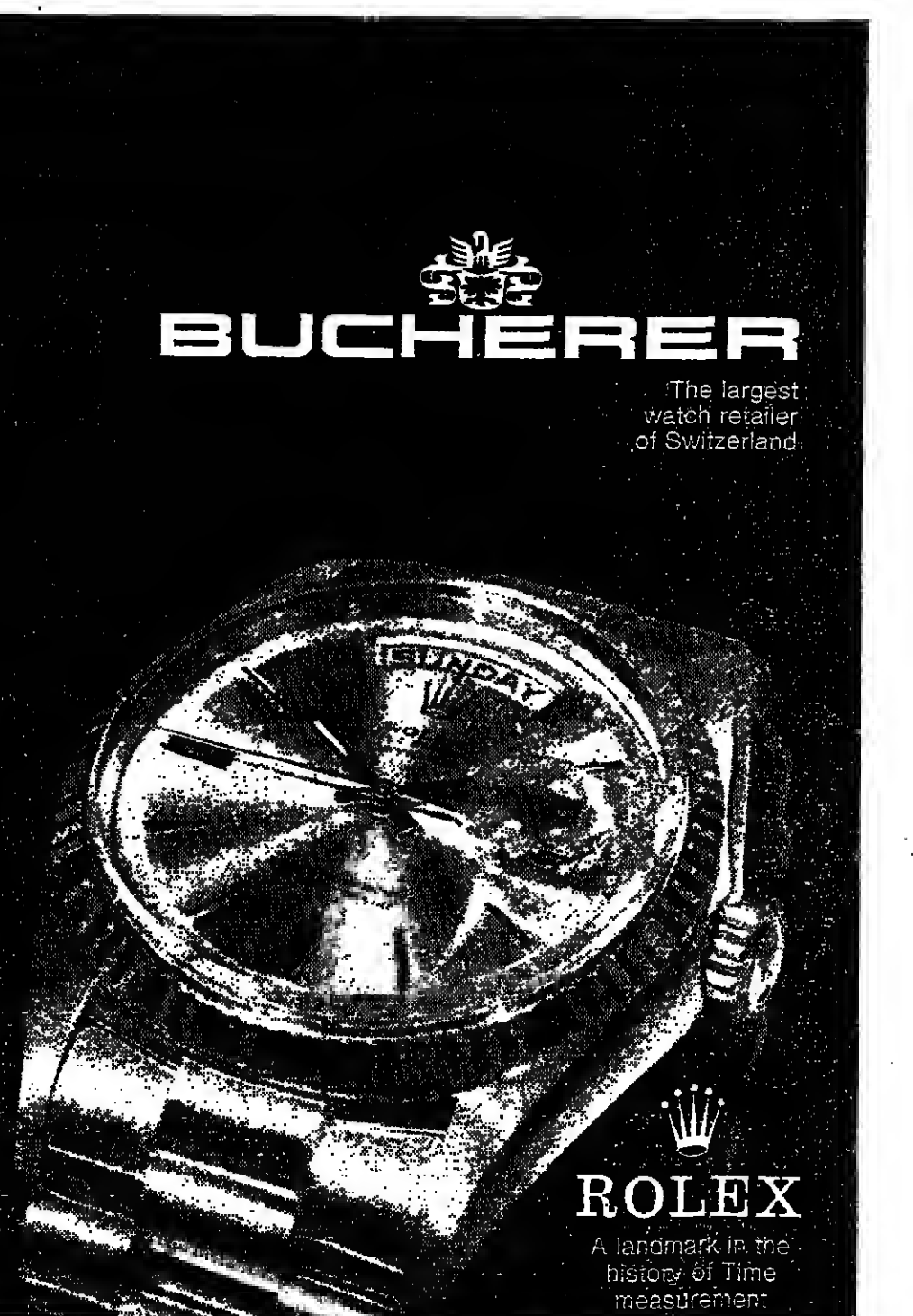
Italy traditionally more than makes up its trade deficits with receipts from tourism—which contributed \$1.4 billion in 1969—and shipping and money sent home by an army of expatriate workers.

Faced with the deteriorating financial status, however, Premier Emilio Colombo plans to announce next Thursday what taxes he plans to levy to raise 300 billion lire (\$480 million) by Dec. 31.

Government sources indicate likely candidates for the new taxes are gasoline, alcoholic beverages, jewelry, coffee, phonograph records and automobile purchase and road taxes.

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1970 - Stocks and Bonds										1970 - Stocks and Bonds										1970 - Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2	26 1/2	0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	
26 3/4	26 3/4	26 3/4	26 3/4	0	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	0	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	0	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	0	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	0	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	
27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	0	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	
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28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	
28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	0	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	0	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	0	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	0	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	0	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	
29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	0	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	0	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	0	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	0	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	
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30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	
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31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	0	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	0	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	0	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	0	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	0	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	
32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	0	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	0	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	0	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	0	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	0	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	
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45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	0	119 1																								

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Austrian schillings.....	25.80
Belgian francs.....	49.575
British pound (\$ per £).....	2.8689
Canadian dollar.....	1.02
Dutch guilders.....	7.50
French francs.....	4.167
German marks.....	5.5230
Greek drachmas.....	30.00
Italian lire.....	627.08
Mexican pesos.....	12.50
Norwegian crowns.....	7.1410
Portuguese escudos.....	28.70
Spanish pesetas.....	69.80
Swedish crowns.....	5.1750
Swiss francs.....	4.2995

Market Summary

Aug. 21, 1970

Most Active - New York

Vol.	Chgs	Crge
24,300	64	-16
19,800	31	+1
18,700	28	+1
17,100	64	+1
15,100	25	+1
14,700	25	+1
13,700	25	+1
12,700	25	+1
11,700	25	+1
10,700	25	+1
9,700	25	+1
8,700	25	+1
7,700	25	+1
6,700	25	+1
5,700	25	+1
4,700	25	+1
3,700	25	+1
2,700	25	+1
1,700	25	+1
700	25	+1

For Long Term Accumulation---

5 Stocks Under \$20

Along with a number of higher priced issues which we are recommending for long term accumulation, there are also a number of lower priced stocks which we believe can be used for the same purpose.

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CITY _____ COUNTRY _____

Alon send us as part of this offer your buy-sell advice on 22 Volatile Stocks such as: Autos, Aves, Disney, Burroughs, Occidental Petroleum, IBM, Xerox.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Index	1970	1969
Amsterdam	128.1	128.8
Brussels	112.3	112.7
Frankfurt	155.0	155.2
London	338.0	338.4
London 500	135.0	135.1
London 100	135.0	135.1
Paris	128.1	128.8
Sydney	579.7	579.8
Zurich	313.4	313.5

Dow Jones Averages

Index	1970	1969
30 Ind.	728.2	728.2
Ind. Ave.	131.7	131.7
500 Stk.	229.3	229.3
500 Ind.	229.3	229.3
500 Com.	229.3	229.3
500 Fin.	229.3	229.3
500 Util.	229.3	229.3
500 Trans.	229.3	229.3
500 Health.	229.3	229.3
500 Tech.	229.3	229.3
500 Energy.	229.3	229.3
500 Comm.	229.3	229.3
500 Govt.	229.3	229.3
500 Int'l.	229.3	229.3
500 Foreign.	229.3	229.3
500 Europe.	229.3	229.3
500 Asia.	229.3	229.3
500 Africa.	229.3	229.3
500 Oceania.	229.3	229.3
500 Middle East.	229.3	229.3
500 Latin Am.	229.3	229.3
500 Caribbean.	229.3	229.3
500 Central Am.	229.3	229.3
500 South Am.	229.3	229.3
500 Africa.	229.3	229.3
500 Asia.	229.3	229.3
500 Europe.	229.3	229.3
500 Middle East.	229.3	229.3
500 Latin Am.	229.3	229.3
500 Caribbean.	229.3	229.3
500 Central Am.	229.3	229.3
500 South Am.	229.3	229.3

Standard & Poor's

Index	1970	1969
500 Stk.	229.3	229.3
500 Ind.	229.3	229.3
500 Com.	229.3	229.3
500 Fin.	229.3	229.3
500 Util.	229.3	229.3
500 Trans.	229.3	229.3
500 Health.	229.3	229.3
500 Tech.	229.3	229.3
500 Energy.	229.3	229.3
500 Comm.	229.3	229.3
500 Govt.	229.3	229.3
500 Int'l.	229.3	229.3
500 Foreign.	229.3	229.3
500 Europe.	229.3	229.3
500 Asia.	229.3	229.3
500 Africa.	229.3	229.3
500 Oceania.	229.3	229.3
500 Middle East.	229.3	229.3
500 Latin Am.	229.3	229.3
500 Caribbean.	229.3	229.3
500 Central Am.	229.3	229.3
500 South Am.	229.3	229.3
500 Africa.	229.3	229.3
500 Asia.	229.3	229.3
500 Europe.	229.3	229.3
500 Middle East.	229.3	229.3
500 Latin Am.	229.3	229.3
500 Caribbean.	229.3	229.3
500 Central Am.	229.3	229.3
500 South Am.	229.3	229.3

ICC INTERNATIONAL N.V.

A wholly owned subsidiary of International Controls Corporation

is pleased to announce that its debenture exchange offer was successfully completed on August 15, 1970, with \$12,062,000.

Principal amount of 5 1/2 % convertible debentures being exchanged for the new 9 1/2 % debentures with warrants attached.

Certificates for the new 9 1/2 % debentures will be distributed promptly to the debenture holders who participated in the exchange.

New Highs and Lows

Index	1970	1969
30 Ind.	728.2	728.2
Ind. Ave.	131.7	131.7
500 Stk.	229.3	229.3
500 Ind.	229.3	229.3
500 Com.	229.3	229.3
500 Fin.	229.3	229.3
500 Util.	229.3	229.3
500 Trans.	229.3	229.3
500 Health.	229.3	229.3
500 Tech.	229.3	229.3
500 Energy.	229.3	229.3
500 Comm.	229.3	229.3
500 Govt.	229.3	229.3
500 Int'l.	229.3	229.3
500 Foreign.	229.3	229.3
500 Europe.	229.3	229.3
500 Asia.	229.3	229.3
500 Africa.	229.3	229.3
500 Oceania.	229.3	229.3
500 Middle East.	229.3	229.3
500 Latin Am.	229.3	229.3
500 Caribbean.	229.3	229.3
500 Central Am.	229.3	229.3
500 South Am.	229.3	229.3
500 Africa.	229.3	229.3
500 Asia.	229.3	229.3
500 Europe.	229.3	229.3
500 Middle East.	229.3	229.3
500 Latin Am.	229.3	229.3
500 Caribbean.	229.3	229.3
500 Central Am.	229.3	229.3
500 South Am.	229.3	229.3

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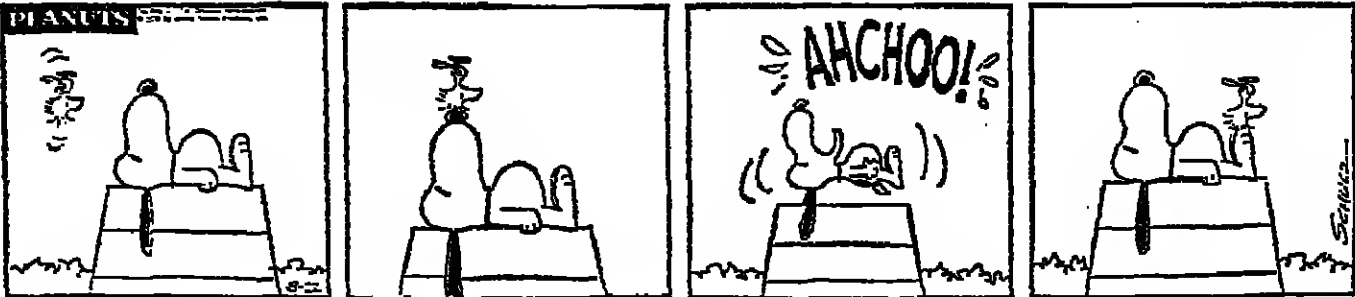


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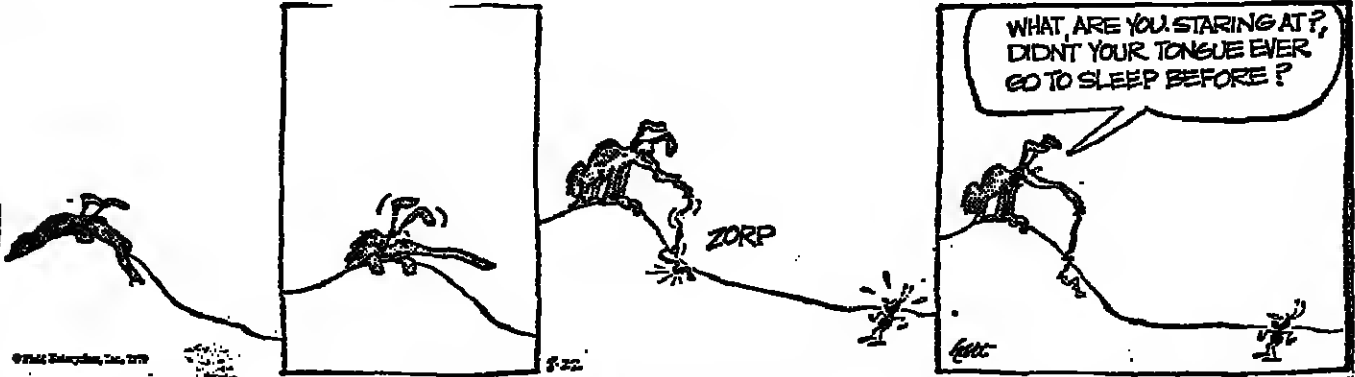
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PEANUTS



B.C.



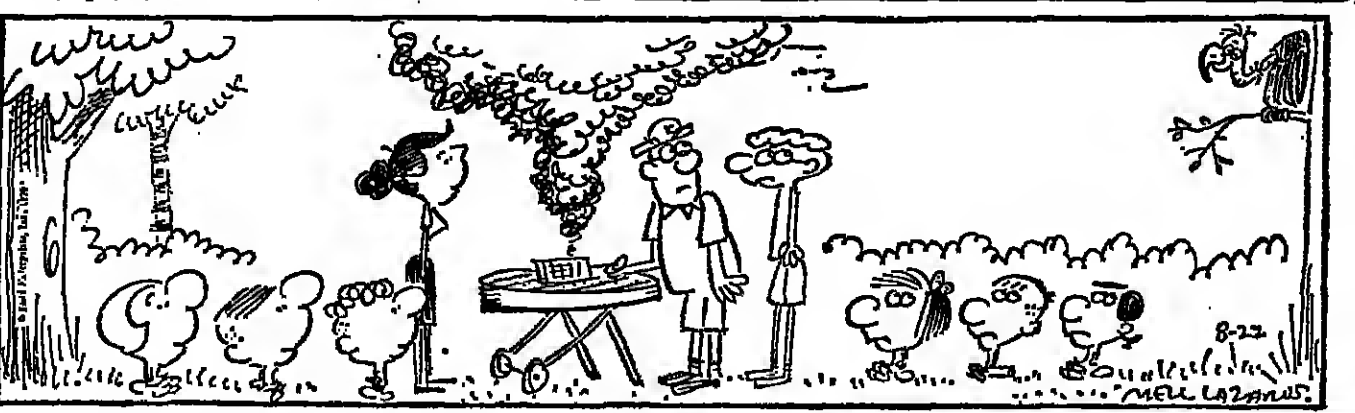
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



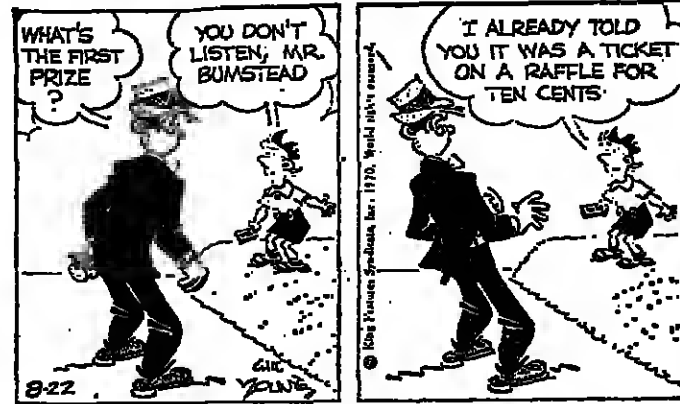
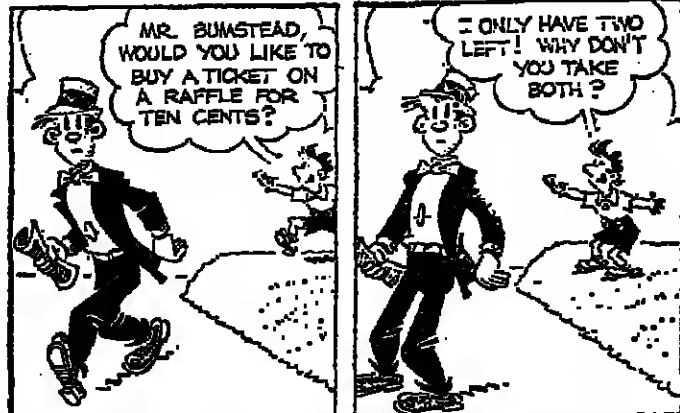
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES IT MAKE? WE DON'T HAVE A TENNIS BALL EITHER!"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle grid with words: PARPE, KONET, LYNFOD, VISTEN. Includes a cartoon of a man looking at a sign that says "WHAT THE GOSSIP WAS".

Yesterday's Jumble: BLAZE HUMAN WHEEZE POSTAL. Answer: What the inattentive student said when teacher asked him to name two prepositional phrases - "WHO, ME?"

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle. Includes answers for Across and Down.

BOOKS

SEXUAL POLITICS

By Kate Millett. Doubleday. 393 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Clara Claiborne Park

I AM enough of a Christian to find ego-sacrifice a virtue, and to recognize, as Kate Millett does not, that Christianity revolutionized patriarchal Judaism by incorporating into its value system, for men as well as women, the servile or feminine virtues of humility, tenderness, and self-sacrifice. Genet's queens who triumph in humiliation are more orthodox than Millett's admiring and Maiter's pathetic brutes are outside the mainstream of our idealism if not our practice.

I am also enough of a realist to wish that this thorough, scholarly, and very important treatment of how literature helps society educate girls in the behavior which it will then adduce as evidence of their inferiority showed some sign that its author had ever observed the differences between cocks and hens. But she could not have written this book if she had accepted biological determinism, or reached the mature woman's acquiescence in a role which (like any other) presents advantages and disadvantages mixed. To give to criticism something genuinely new—a self-respecting woman's reading of some of our most influential literature—she had to preserve the angry sensitivity of a young girl.

"Sexual Politics" explores the literary record of the ascendancy of "the oldest ruling class in the world." As she traces the vocabulary of sexual power in texts ranging from the "Orestes" to Henry Miller and Maiter, it is hard not to be convinced that no deck has ever been more thoroughly stacked, and that the same impulse that recognizes "black is beautiful" must respond to "feminine is intelligent, responsible, and strong."

This is a richly informative book. Though she indulges herself in a heavy irony which women may find more amusing than men, she has no space for polemic. She has too much to tell us. Here are Rousseau on the education of women ("to please men, to be useful to them"), Sojourner Truth as flaming feminist (abolitionism and the women's rights movement are historically linked), the responses of Ruskin, Tennyson, Engels, Mill to what they variously conceived as the threat or the promise of woman's liberation. Interesting, new readings of Hardy's "Tess" and Meredith's "Egoist" bring to life the great forward movement that led to the vote—where, as Millett demonstrates, it stopped. She goes on to examine the literature of the reaction—no room for Hemingway among the cultists of virility, but fascinating treatments of Lawrence, Freud, and a sampling of current sociological and psychological texts.

Millett works through textual analysis; the book is worth buying for the quotations alone. The opening chapter, indeed, will draw in many an unsuspecting reader, consisting as it does of an anthology of ripely pornographic passages. That these are regularly permeated with hatred and contempt for the woman conquered, brutalized, and "enjoyed" is so much demonstrated that a reader can only wonder how it enabled her, once, to read Maiter and Maiter without flinching. With Lawrence she is so pathetic but searching; notes, among many other things, the contrast between the admiration of the male org (as in Lawrence, Millett, Freud) with the very little she finds to say in praise of the female apparatus.

As they accumulate, the citations become embarrassing; the wish-fulfillment and post-fantasy are so evident that it is difficult to read the book for the weak. By nature a mixture, women tend to do the woman's thing, to try to understand that "feminine" out what men and children need, and give it to them. Adds to one's chivalrous pity: Lawrence and Maiter, and a superiority they find so necessary, a gnawing concern for male readers of "Sexual Politics," who have never committed acts of brutality and violence to maintain a wife's comfort.

This book will antagonize most men and some women. But it is important that I read so that we may understand that "feminine" is a term of oppression which must conquer itself in order to be free.

Clara Claiborne Park teaches literature at the Berkshire Community College. She wrote the review for Book World, the supplement of The Washington Post.

Amsterdam Bans Hippies Sleeping At Dam Square

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 21 (AP)—Amsterdam today banned sleeping in and around Dam Square, the meeting place of many hippies. Hundreds of hippies habitually sleep around the Dam square and in the nearby streets, corridors and parks around Amsterdam.

The ban, effective Monday, aimed at clearing up the following public order and the litter left behind, such as public health, traffic snarl, and what police describe as a "growing" rise in lawlessness.

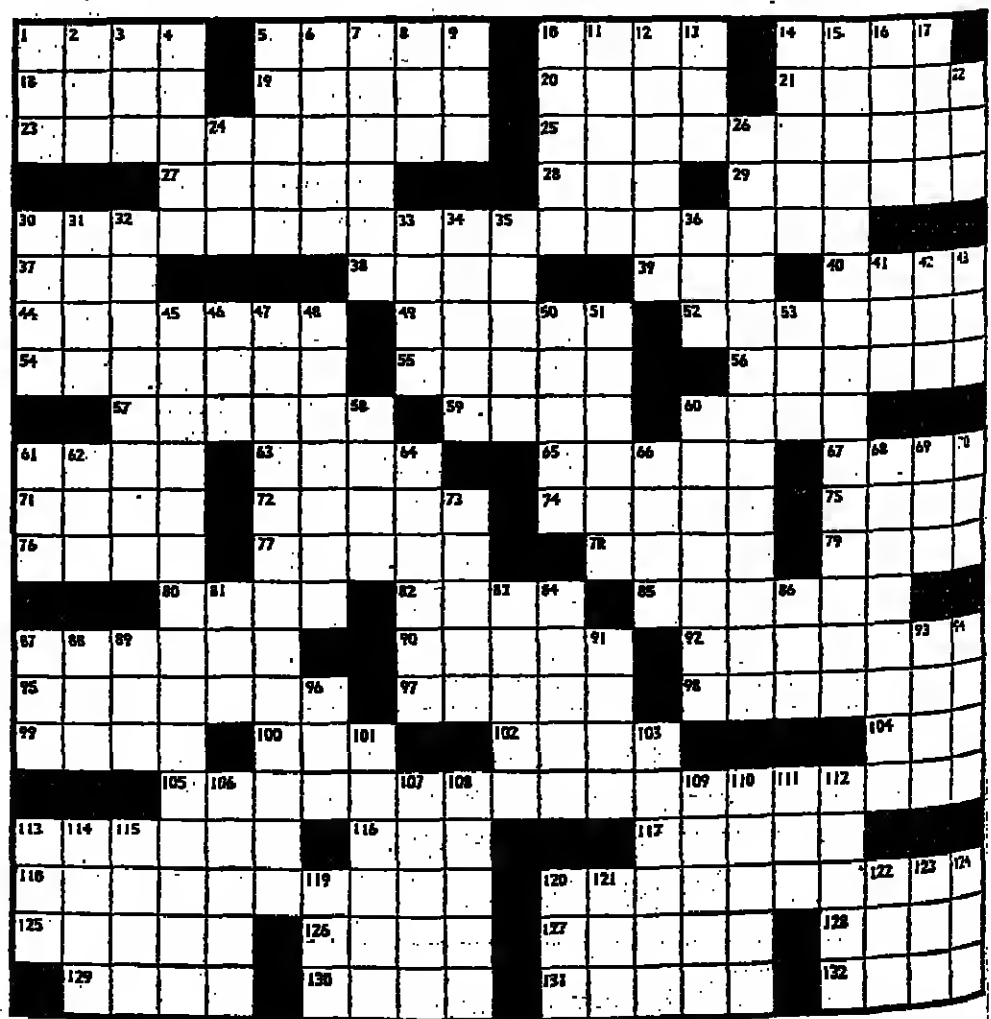
But public announcements of the ban in four languages concluded by saying the municipal authorities would regret the conclusion that "the city of Amsterdam does not welcome any young tourists."

The announcement said the ban would reverse the accolade which, according to an American magazine, Amsterdam won from youth as the drug, sex, and do-gooding capital of the Western world.

The announcement said it hopes that Amsterdam will remain an international meeting place for youth but without hard drug traffic, pickpockets and car thieves.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

DRAWING THE SHADES—By Marjorie K. Collins



DOWN: 22. Posse's quarry; 23. Campus unit; 24. Like Elia, but more; 25. Offspring; 26. Antisepic; 41. Stomach twin; 42. Far south; 43. Heraldic flower; 44. Live it up; 45. Law man; 46. Paper size; 47. North, for one; 48. Enduring; 49. State of India; 51. Floor cleaner; 52. Johnson; 53. Red and others; 54. Naps; 55. Unusual power; 56. Youth org; 57. Exclamation; 58. mmm's; 59. Parts of gals; 60. Ocean fish; 61. Winemaker's need; 62. Type measure; 63. Brand's; 64. Jane's; 65. Birth date; 66. Each patch; 67. Youth org; 68. Exclamation; 69. mmm's; 70. Parts of gals; 71. Ocean fish; 72. Fix the plane; 73. Type; 74. Covered; 75. Go after a fly; 76. Injury; 77. Name in cards; 78. Decay; 79. Shell larva; 80. Children; 81. "Pants" man; 82. Yoga posture; 83. Fishing term; 84. Fished; 85. Eastward; 86. Water vert; 87. 195; 88. Japanese; 89. Alchemist; 90. Remore.

Aussie Yacht Leads Best-of-7 Series

Gretel Defeats France in Cup

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 21 (UPI)—Australia's Gretel II beat France in its own element, light winds, as it came from behind today in the first race of the best-of-seven series to name a challenger for the America's Cup.

France, a new 12-meter skippered by 67-year-old Louis Novras, was out of the race in the first race of the best-of-seven series to name a challenger for the America's Cup.

marks by two minutes 14 seconds at the third and 1:30 at the fourth. Gretel cut that to 13 seconds at the fifth mark and then won by a comfortable margin.

The start of the race was delayed 45 minutes for lack of wind, and then it was only eight knots as France crossed the starting line one second ahead.

Later there was a dead calm, and on a nearby course in Rhode Island Sound the fourth race of

the U.S. final trials, matching Valiant against Intrepid, had to be called off after three legs with Intrepid ahead at that point by 25 seconds.

The race was declared official, and Valiant and Intrepid now have each won three and lost one. They are 1-1 versus each other.

Gretel pulled rapidly away from France in the final leg of the 24.5-mile race as the breeze freshened. Gretel was about a quarter mile ahead at the end. At the start, Gretel had the windward position, and both immediately went into a starboard tacking duel.

Novras got slightly the better of 37-year-old Jim Harty of Gretel and led by 20 seconds at the first mark, by only four seconds at the second, and then caught a vigorous breeze and pulled into a 2-14 lead at the third leg, although that amounted to only 100 yards.

At times during the legs, both yachts lay dead in the water. The breeze freshened during the last leg and Harty caught it perfectly to pull past France, which seemed unable to find the breeze. The coast guard reported the final margin as six minutes, 30 seconds.

The two foreign skippers were expected to call for a "day after" race for tomorrow, as they have a right to do, and it was expected to be granted. Officials already had announced there would be no races Sunday, so the next Gretel-France match was expected Monday.

In the long history of yachting's most distinguished event, no such international challenge has ever been permitted before. The aim is to produce a worthy, competitively-sharpened challenger for the 21st Cup match starting here on Sept. 15.

Meanwhile, the American total to pick a defender will continue with three boats instead of four. Yesterday, Weatherly was dropped from the competition after losing to Valiant in the rain by three minutes 42 seconds.

George Hinman, 65-year-old skipper of Weatherly, was ready for the arrival of the Cup committee at the yacht's dock.

"I kinda thought they'd be coming over to tell us," he said. "I thought a bottle of rum and some glasses. I figured instead of tears we'd have a drink together."

Buffalo 5 Enlists Citizens
BUFFALO, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Buffalo Braves of the National Basketball Association have announced the formation of a citizens' advisory board "in keeping with plans to involve the residents of Western New York."

John Galvin, vice-chairman of the Marine Midland Bank of Western New York, was named board chairman.

The Scoreboard
TROTTER at Yonkers, Victory Star, with Vernon Dancer driving, has won the \$104,710 Yonkers Futurity. Trot at Yonkers, Aug. 21, 1970.

Meador Signs
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21 (AP)—Championship stock in the Los Angeles Rams went up as the club learned that all-pro safetyman Eddie Meador will be available to captain the defense again.

The 33-year-old Meador, an 11-year veteran, has called from his Dallas home and told coach George Allen he was ending his retirement.

The Rams' hopes for a championship were hurt April 21 when Meador decided to quit and pursue fulltime a career as an insurance company executive in Dallas. Linebacker Moe, Baughman also retired.

But Baughman rejoined the team several weeks ago, and now Meador, thanks at least in part to television's football coverage. The Ram-Cowboy exhibition game in Los Angeles was won by the Rams, 17-10.

"I watched some games on television and I knew then I missed the game and my teammates too much to stay out of it," Meador told Allen.

"I think I have things straightened around so that I can retain my insurance company position and still play football this year," he said. Meador holds the Rams record for interceptions with 44, including five in 1968.

It usually stands on an American or Australian trophy and this year it will go to the winner of the Aug. 20-31 challenge round match at Cleveland between the United States and West Germany.

But Pete, whose father donated the trophy, his three sisters and his brothers-in-law aren't exactly happy with the state of tennis at the moment.

"When my father donated the cup, there was a spirit of competition. He was seeking," the 63-year-old Davis said.

"The idea was to spread the game to all the nations, to encourage amateurs and sportsmanship among nations. It wasn't to see who would win or lose. It was for the building of goodwill among nations."

"Now, the pros want in and if they are allowed to participate, which country could ever get into the challenge round besides the United States and Australia? Just consider that one point. No other country has the contract pros capable of winning a Davis Cup match."

He added, "There's a (Tom) Okker here and a (Roger) Taylor there, that's true. But it just wouldn't balance out."

He said: "It would kill the probability of many small countries sending teams." When asked to comment on a suggestion that the Davis Cup be played at one site like a world championship, Davis said: "It would kill the probability of many small countries sending teams."

"Now, for example, Malaysia plays the Philippines, in one of the two countries. It is a big event there. But they wouldn't spend the money to send a team that would lose all this way to America or Australia or France or Britain. These are the only countries, incidentally, which have held the cup."

He concluded, "I've told the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association (USLTA) how I feel. I said that if the contract pros ever dictate how the Davis Cup should be played, I'd retire the cup."



ROLLING ALONG—Jean Martel of France has put wheels on shortened skis and will attempt trip from Kiruna, north of Polar Circle, to Boras in southwestern Sweden (1,100 miles).

Four World Records Set By Teenagers at Nationals

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21 (UPI)—Four world records—all set by teen-agers—were shattered yesterday in the opening events of the fourth U.S. swimming championships.

A strong 17-year-old from Oak Brook, Ill., John Kinsella, led the way with 4:02.81 in the men's 400-meter freestyle, beating Mike Burton, reigning Olympic gold medalist in the event, and West Germany's Hans Fassnacht, holder of the old mark at 4:08.31.

"I knew if I won it would be a world record," said the six-foot-3 1/2, 200-pounder. "The field was that good."

Although it was his first national outdoor title, he isn't exactly a newcomer. At the 1968 Olympics, at the age of 15, Kinsella was a silver-medal winner in the 1,500-meter freestyle, won by Burton, who is 16 now.

The other world records were set by Debbie Meyer in the women's 400-meter freestyle in 4:24.34; Mike Stamm in the men's 200-meter backstroke in 2:06.23 and Alice Jones in the women's 100-meter butterfly in 1:04.11.

Miss Meyer, the 18-year-old Sacramento, Calif., schoolgirl who won three gold medals at Mexico City broke her own world mark of 4:24.81.

In the first event of the night, Miss Jones, an 18-year-old University of Cincinnati sophomore, shattered the record of 1:04.5 set by Ade Kok of the Netherlands in 1965.

Stamm, 18, set his mark in the final race on a chilly southern California night, bettering the 2:06.4 established by East Germany's Roland Matthes this year.

Women's 100-meter backstroke—1. Alice Jones, 1:04.11; 2. Sara Wylie, 1:04.21; 3. Lynn Collier, 1:04.27; 4. Karen Moe, 1:04.31; 5. Ella Daniel, 1:06.89; 6. Maggie Stevens, 1:06.93.

Women's 200-meter backstroke—1. Alice Jones, 2:06.23; 2. Sara Wylie, 2:06.31; 3. Lynn Collier, 2:06.37; 4. Karen Moe, 2:06.41; 5. Ella Daniel, 2:08.89; 6. Maggie Stevens, 2:08.93.

Women's 400-meter backstroke—1. Debbie Meyer, 4:24.34; 2. Ann Simmons, 4:24.41; 3. Victoria King, 4:24.71; 4. Barbara DeLong, 4:24.75; 5. Cindy Platner, 4:24.81; 6. Nancy Spitz, 4:24.94.

Women's 100-meter butterfly—1. Alice Jones, 1:04.11; 2. Sara Wylie, 1:04.21; 3. Lynn Collier, 1:04.27; 4. Karen Moe, 1:04.31; 5. Ella Daniel, 1:06.89; 6. Maggie Stevens, 1:06.93.

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Mrs. McElmury Pedals Her Way To U.S. Bike Title

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT)—Mrs. Audrey McElmury rode her bicycle to a decisive victory in the Women's National Road Race championship yesterday in California.

McElmury, a 27-year-old California housewife, won the United States' first gold medal since 1912 in the 1969 world cycling championship at Erno, Czechoslovakia. This year, she competed in Leicester, England, but couldn't win.

In two other races yesterday in the National championships, Henry Wainwright, 34, a 17-year-old from Springfield, Va., won the junior championship (ages 16 to 18) and Leslie Barzawski, 13, from West Allis, Wis., narrowly beat his 14-year-old brother, Leigh, to capture the intermediate title (ages 12 to 15).

The competition here has drawn 290 of the top American cyclists for a series of road races in Central Park and track events at the Kinsburg bicycle track in Flushing Meadows.

Though considered a European sport, bicycle racing is alive and growing in New York City. Two clubs hold weekly races in Central Park and are producing riders of national standing. One of the clubs, the Century Road Club Association, was founded in 1888 and has about 200 members, having gained 72 in 1970. About 60 race in the club's regular Saturday and Sunday competition.

The Manhattan Cycling Association, commonly called the Metro, was formed after a break with Century in 1968. The club claims 700 members, including both the racing squad and regular cycling members. About 150 of the Metro race regularly.

Major League Standings
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division
Baltimore 74 44 .599
New York 67 51 .567
Detroit 65 53 .552
Boston 64 54 .541
Cleveland 58 60 .483

Western Division
Minnesota 60 66 .476
California 58 68 .460
Oakland 56 70 .444
Kansas City 46 78 .369
Milwaukee 44 80 .354

Thursday's Results
New York 4, Minnesota 3.
(Not included in standings)
Boston at Kansas City, night.
Washington at Minnesota, night.
New York at Chicago, night.
Milwaukee at Detroit, night.
Oakland at Cleveland, night.
California at Baltimore, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division
Pittsburgh 68 54 .558
New York 64 57 .525
Chicago 60 61 .492
St. Louis 57 64 .469
Philadelphia 54 67 .446

Western Division
Cincinnati 62 62 .500
Los Angeles 58 66 .466
Atlanta 53 71 .428
San Francisco 51 73 .410
Houston 48 76 .387

Thursday's Results
Atlanta 4, Philadelphia 2.
(Not included in standings)
Atlanta at Montreal, night.
Cincinnati at New York, night.
Pittsburgh at Los Angeles, night.
St. Louis at San Diego, night.
Chicago at San Francisco, night.
San Diego at Philadelphia, night.

Thursday's Line Scores
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Philadelphia 010 001 000—2 7 3
Atlanta 009 010 000—5 5 5
Lynch, Wilson (3), Wenz (5) and Compton; Reed and King. W—Reed (5), L—Lynch (2-1).

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Friday's Games
New York 008 100 000—4 7 3
Minnesota 015 100 100—5 3 1
St. Louis 010 001 000—2 7 3
Zapp, Hall (7), Perazich (8) and Mitchell; W—St. Louis (12-0), L—New York (1-1). HR—Cardenas (2-1), Mendenhall (1-1).

Friday's Games
Boston at Kansas City, night.
Washington at Minnesota, night.
New York at Chicago, night.
Milwaukee at Detroit, night.
Oakland at Cleveland, night.
California at Baltimore, night.

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Fights With Teammate Carty

Braves' Reed Hits—Gets Hit

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Ron Reed, the Atlanta Braves six-foot-six-inch pitcher, turned his talent toward shugging last night. On Wednesday night, he had learned all about being shugged.

Reed, a curveballer, drilled a run-scoring single in the middle of a three-run second inning as the Braves triumphed the Philadelphia Phillies, 6-2.

Reed also came out with a no-decision in an exchange of blows with teammate Rico Carty prior to Wednesday night's game, the Atlanta Journal has reported.

The incident between Carty, the major league's leading hitter with a .397 average and Reed, now 6-3 after missing half of the season with a shoulder separation, occurred in the Braves' dressing room and involved the removal of little league bats by Carty from Reed's locker.

Club officials confirmed the incident but said: "It was just a case of a couple of guys getting a little mad. It happens with all club scorers or later." Carty had been involved in a fight with Hank Aaron aboard a plane in 1967.

Felix Millan knocked in a pair of runs for the Braves with a single and sacrifice fly and Reed struck the Phils on seven hits for his second straight triumph. Carty had a double in the seventh and scored on an error.

Yankees 4, Twins 3
BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Aug. 21 (NYT)—Having recovered from the shock and anger of his first ejection from a game in his seven-year career, Mel Stottlemyre pitched the New York Yankees to last night's Minnesota Twins nor the umpires forced him to leave the game early.

Stottlemyre held the Twins to seven hits while working seven innings. Lenny McDaniel stopped Minnesota over the final two frames as the Yankees scored a 4-3 victory.

Stottlemyre also did the big part of the Yankees' hitting as he ripped a two-run seventh-inning home run.

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Cool Weather Gives Dan Sikes Hot Putter

SUTTON, Mass., Aug. 21 (NYT)—Dan Sikes enjoyed this change in weather as the pro golfer moved into New England yesterday. Gray skies and intermittent showers replaced the 100-degree temperature of last week's Professional Golfers Association championship at Tulsa, and Sikes took the lead with a 68 in the opening round of the \$180,000 Avco Classic.

Jacksonville's lawyer-golfer, who tied for 18th place at Tulsa, described his 6-under-par score yesterday as "one of the best putting rounds I've ever had and I've been playing for 20 years. I can't remember boiling as many long putts."

Although he rolled in eight birdies, he also took three putts at three greens in a round that seemed paradoxical.

Sikes led by two strokes over the Pleasant Valley Country Club course as Billy Casper, the Masters champion who has won three events this year; Bobby Mitchell, John Schieff and Joe Carr moved into a four-way tie for second at 68.

R.H. Sikes, no relation to Dan, was among the 68. Tony Jacklin of England, the United States Open champion, had to stand in the pond at one hole after shedding shoes and socks to play out for a bogey and an eventual 70 over the 7,212-yard course.

Dave Stockton, the newly crowned PGA titleholder, was at 72, somewhat tired from last Sunday's triumph. Lee Trevino posted a 70, too, and Gary Player a 72.

Dan Sikes reeled off four birdies in a row to the crowd's delight. He was out in 32 after holing a 25-footer at the ninth.

After that, he sank a 30-footer for a birdie 3 at the tenth, bettered three-putting from 80 feet at the 11th, which has one of the largest greens on the course. The 68 was one over the course mark of 63 set by Gary Jones last year. Carr, who lives eight miles from

this course, contributed one of the day's longest birdie putts, dropping one about 72 feet for a 3 at the 17, where Jacklin later went into the water so he could hit his ball which was lying on the grass.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS
Dan Sikes 32-34-68
Joe Carr 32-32-68
Billy Casper 32-32-68
Bobby Mitchell 32-32-68
John Schieff 32-32-68
Tom Seaver 32-32-68
Don Sikes 32-32-68
Jim Colbert 32-32-68
Dave Ebelerberger 32-32-68
Tom Seaver 32-32-68
R.H. Sikes 32-32-68
Lee Trevino 32-32-68
Tony Jacklin 32-32-68
Lloyd Moore 32-32-68
Les Trevino 32-32-68
Jerry Hunsaker 32-32-68
Bob Erickson 32-32-68
Dick Harwood 32-32-68
Hale Irvin 32-32-68
Grier Jones 32-32-68

Miss Wilkinson Gains In U.S. Amateur Golf
DARTON, Conn., Aug. 21 (NYT)—Marilyn Wilkinson, a 21-year-old from Whitlister, Calif., led three other Curtis Cup teammates into the semifinals yesterday of the 70th annual United States Golf Association Women's Amateur championship.

Mrs. Wilkinson, who won the qualifying medal on Monday, had to rally to defeat Mrs. Mark Porter of Riverport, N.J., 2 and 1. Reaching the round of four along with her were 31-year-old Shelley Hamlin of Fresno, Calif., who eliminated 15-year-old Laura Baugh of Long Beach, Calif., 4 and 3; Cynthia Hill of St. Petersburg, Fla., who defeated Mrs. Richard Canney of Centerville, Va., on the 19th hole; and Jane Bostanbury of Whitlister, who over Bonnie Lauer, 6 and 3.

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Four Sweepstakes Annually:
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IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

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